

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds, occasional rain. Tomorrow's temp. 61-65 (16-18).
LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow's temp. 54-60 (13-16).
NEW YORK: Partly sunny. Temp. 63-70 (18-21). Tomorrow's temp. 60-68 (16-20).
YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 58-64 (14-18).
LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 52-58 (12-14).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-68 (16-20).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 12.50	Belgium 12.50	Denmark 12.50	France 12.50	Germany 12.50	Greece 12.50	India 12.50	Italy 12.50	Japan 12.50	Lebanon 12.50	Luxembourg 12.50	Netherlands 12.50	Norway 12.50	Portugal 12.50	Spain 12.50	Sweden 12.50	Switzerland 12.50	Turkey 12.50	U.S. Military 12.50	Yugoslavia 12.50
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No. 27,783

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1972

Established 1837

Irish Vote By 5 to 1 For EEC Surprise Margin Hailed by Lynch

By Bernard D. Nossiter
DUBLIN, May 11 (WP).—The Irish Republic has voted overwhelmingly to join the Common Market, approving entry by a margin of 5 to 1.
The outcome of yesterday's poll, counted today, came as no surprise, but the size of the margin was.
Premier Jack Lynch told reporters it "demonstrates the political realism of the Irish people."
Even so able a politician as Mr. Lynch looked for a 3-to-1 victory and said he was pleasantly surprised by the result. Unofficial final returns put the "yes" total at 1,041,880 against 211,888 negative votes. Since about 70 percent of those eligible cast their paper ballots, more than half of the nation's registered voters approved the membership.
This was a big personal triumph for Mr. Lynch, which dominated the "No" campaign. Mr. Lynch said that way too and said his people "very emphatically rejected these groups and what they stand for." He said that the result "emphasizes" his mandate to crack down more firmly on the IRA in the republic, a move that London would welcome.

Other Referendums
Ireland has become the first of the four new applicants to complete the constitutional process that will bring them into the Common Market's customs union. Referendums must still be held in Denmark and Norway, and, in addition, Norway requires its legislature to approve this advisory vote. The British Parliament has approved the principle of entry, but enabling legislation is still working its tortuous way through the House of Commons.
It is a virtual certainty that Britain will go in, but Norwegian and Danish voters have indicated their doubts. The big victory here is likely to encourage the pro-market forces in both Scandinavian nations.
All observers here agree that Ireland's economic dependence on Britain was the single biggest factor in the poll. The bulk of Irish trade is with the United Kingdom and this would have been crippled if Britain went in and Ireland stayed out.
The decisive vote has led some people here to think that the way is open for Mr. Lynch to revise Ireland's constitution, eliminate the privileged position of the Roman Catholic Church and thereby make his country more attractive to the Protestants of Ulster. The most realistic politicians there have said that Ulster's future lies in a united Irish State, but this can only come about when Protestant Jews on divorce, contraception, abortion and other matters are legally guaranteed.
In response to a reporter's question, however, Mr. Lynch insisted that the vote on the Common Market was a matter entirely separate from constitutional reform. He is a cautious politician and has appointed a parliamentary committee to look into revision, but he has selected very conservative figures from his own party to sit on it.

U.S. Colonel Killed as Bombs Rip Frankfurt Headquarters

FRANKFURT, May 11 (AP).—A U.S. Army colonel was killed and five persons seriously injured today when five bombs exploded in the headquarters complex of the Army's V Corps in Frankfurt today, German police said.
The buildings were cordoned off and police said that there might be more bombs on the premises.
The bombs exploded after normal duty hours when the huge headquarters buildings were not occupied. Hundreds of Army personnel and German and American civilians are assigned there.
The officers' club directly behind the headquarters building was heavily damaged. Apparently most of the victims were in the club.
A colonel at the scene said: "It was a miracle there weren't more injured."
The bombs shattered scores of windows in the buildings and damaged cars parked nearby, as well as the columned facade of the headquarters buildings, which once served as SHAPE headquarters under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after World War II.
There was no indication of who might be responsible for the blast. American facilities in Frankfurt, such as the American House and the U.S. Trade Center, have often been the target of leftist protesting the Vietnam war.
Scores of military police, Frankfurt city police and firemen converged on the military complex to keep hundreds of on-lookers away.
The colonel, who was killed, was standing by his car near the officers' club when a bomb exploded there, German police said. An American woman, about 30 years old, and a middle-aged German woman were seriously injured by the blast at the club. The German woman was a club employee, police said.
They said that the second floor of the two-story club collapsed. About 14 persons were dining on the second floor of the headquarters building when one bomb went off downstairs.



PEACEFUL CONFRONTATION—President Nixon talking to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin (left) at yesterday's meeting at White House occasioned by visit of Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev (center).

Nixon Sees Soviet Trade Official, Who Doubts Visit Is Off

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—President Nixon conferred in his office today with two Soviet officials in a way that suggested both governments are still trying to prevent the May 22 summit conference in Moscow from becoming a casualty of the Vietnam war.
Nevertheless, an informed official said that while prospects for the meeting appeared to be much brighter than they were earlier in the week, no final decision had been made. Events might yet force either side to ask for a postponement, the official said.
Early today, reporters and photographers were summoned into the Oval Office at the White House to find the President chatting affably with Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. Also present were national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and Peter Flanigan, assistant to the President for international economic affairs.
On returning to the Soviet Embassy later, Mr. Patolichev was asked by a reporter whether the summit meeting would be held. He replied through an interpreter: "We never had any doubts about it... Have you any doubts about it?"
The question was first directed to Mr. Dobrynin, who suggested that the trade minister answer it. Mr. Patolichev has been in Washington negotiating with Mr. Peterson and other officials on ways to increase Soviet-U.S. trade.
Mr. Kissinger also asked later whether the summit meeting was still on. "We just don't know," he replied. "We are proceeding with our plans."
White House Press Secretary (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

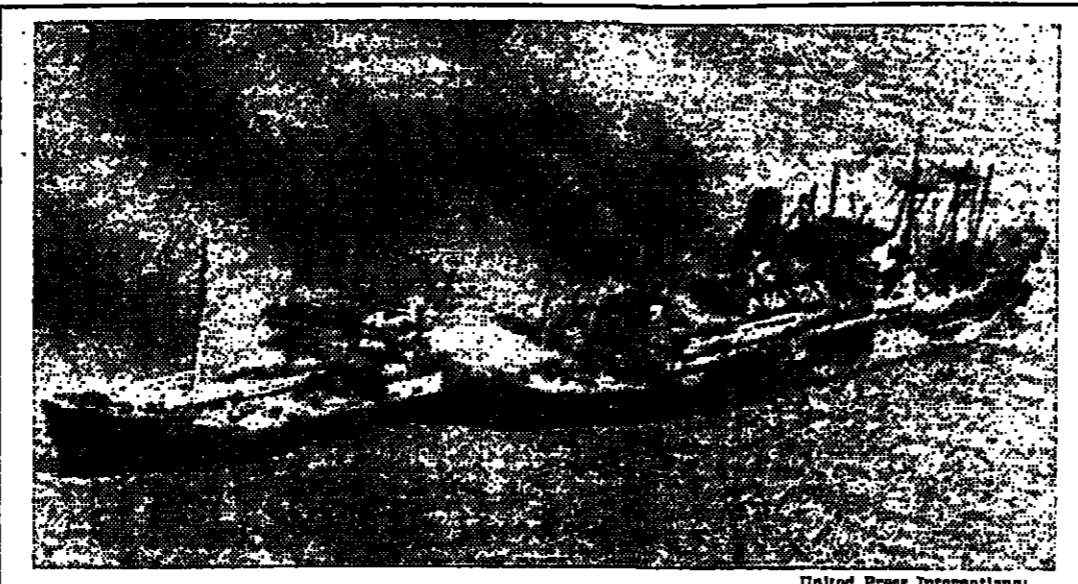
Orders New Trial by New Judge

A contempt sentence but if he waits until the end of the trial, he should let another judge punish the offender.
The appellate judges also declared that those defendants who received sentences of more than six months for contempt were entitled to a jury trial.
During the long and disorderly trial, there were frequent verbal clashes between Federal District Judge Julius J. Hoffman, 76, and the defendants and their lawyers.
But Judge Hoffman waited until the jury began its deliberations at the end of the trial to impose contempt convictions on attorneys William M. Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass. These ranged from 48 months and 13 days in jail for Mr. Kunstler to 20 months and 16 days for Mr. Weinglass.
At the same time, defendant David Dellinger was sentenced to 39 months and 16 days. Rennie Davis, 25 months and five days; Thomas E. Hayden, 14 months and 14 days; Abbie Hoffman, eight months; Jerry Rubin, 25 months and 23 days; John Froines, six and a half months, and two months and 18 days for Lee Weiner.
Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, whose case was separated mid-way through the trial after he had repeated arguments with Judge Hoffman, was sentenced at that time to four years in prison for contempt.
The appellate court ruling today left the contempt charges pending against the defendants and two attorneys. But it set aside the severe sentences imposed by Judge Hoffman, and directed that a different federal judge conduct trials on the contempt charges.
After a tumultuous, four-month trial that cost the government more than \$3 million to conduct, the jury acquitted seven defendants of charges of conspiracy. But it found all except Mr. Froines and Mr. Weiner guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot. They were sentenced by Judge Hoffman to five years in prison and fined \$5,000 each.
These sentences are still under appeal and are awaiting a ruling by the appellate court.
Conspiracy and incitement to riot charges against Mr. Seale were later dropped at the request of the U.S. attorney.
Today's ruling directing a trial on the contempt charges was on a motion for a new hearing filed in March, 1971, by the U.S. attorney after the Supreme Court ruling of Jan. 20, 1971, requiring immediate imposition of contempt sentences or trial by another judge. The U.S. attorney's action may have headed off an appellate court ruling dismissing the contempt charge entirely.
Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., the most vocal opponent in Congress of the Alaska route, called the decision "a blatant example of the interests of the oil industry superseding the public interest."

Stalled 2 Years by Court, Environment Groups

U.S. to Go Ahead With Alaska Oil Pipeline

By Elsie Carper
WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton said today that a trans-Alaska oil pipeline represents "the best interests of the nation and the American people" and announced that he would grant a permit for its construction.
Environmental groups immediately responded that they will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court if necessary to block the pipeline, which they claim would cause irreversible harm to the Alaskan wilderness and the rich fishing center in Prince William Sound.
The pipeline has been stalled for two years by a court injunction obtained by the environmental groups contending that the Interior Department had failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.
Under the court ruling, Mr. Morton was required to give two weeks notice of his intention to authorize the pipeline. He said he was giving the necessary notice and would "issue the permit, as soon as that can be done without violating any court order."
In his announcement, Mr. Morton rejected an alternative route through Canada, declaring that it was "impractical at this time."
The Alaskan route would bisect the state with the pipeline extending for nearly 800 miles from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields, on the edge of the Arctic Ocean to the southern port of Valdez on Prince William Sound. There the oil would be loaded on super tankers for delivery to West Coast ports.
A consortium of oil companies has been seeking the permit since oil and gas were discovered nearly four years ago on the frozen North Slope. Anticipating that the pipeline permit would be granted without delay, the oil companies ordered the pipe from Japan at a cost of \$100 million. It is now stored in Alaska.
Earlier this month, 12 Republican senators urged the Nixon administration to study the Canadian route. They said that eventually a gas line must be built across Canada and a combined oil-gas pipeline system would be cheaper and less damaging to the environment.
The Canadian government has said that it would accept applications for the pipeline and Canadian environmental groups have pushed for it, fearing the risk of oil spills to the west coast of Canada from tankers if the trans-Alaska line is built.
In rejecting the Canadian alternative, Mr. Morton declared that either route would "involve some environmental costs."
The Environmental Defense Fund said "the facts do not support Morton's conclusions. When all else fails he has run up the flag of national security." Friends of the Earth called the secretary's decision "capricious in the extreme" and the Wilderness Society said "it is a great mistake that this administration will come to regret."
Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., the most vocal opponent in Congress of the Alaska route, called the decision "a blatant example of the interests of the oil industry superseding the public interest."



COLLISION—British cargo vessel Royston Grange (right) and Liberian tanker Tien Chee in Plate River estuary after collision in which 83 are missing. Page 5.

Russia Denounces U.S., 'Insists' Blockade End

Mines Now Activated No Reference Made
At 7 Ports in North To Summit Meeting

By Craig R. Whitney
SAIGON, May 11 (NYT).—The mines sown by U.S. planes at seven North Vietnamese ports became active at 7 o'clock Saigon time, tonight and the U.S. command announced that yesterday morning, "several merchant vessels," at least one of them flying the Soviet flag, were seen leaving Haiphong harbor.
When Navy planes began laying the mines, there were 36 ships—16 of them registered in the Soviet Union—in Haiphong harbor, the principal port in North Vietnam.
Nearly 1,000 miles south of Haiphong, Communist troops began a new assault, supported by tanks, on the provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, but the 8,000 defenders of the South Vietnamese town were still holding their positions.
Hundreds of U.S. planes continued to attack highways, railroads and supply storage facilities over a wide area of North Vietnam. According to U.S. military spokesmen, most of them avoided Hanoi and Haiphong, which were hit in huge raids yesterday.
Reuters reported that the Hanoi radio had said that U.S. planes attacked targets in the North Vietnamese capital today and that three had been shot down.
● Protests continue unabated in the U.S. Page 2.

China Calls Move 'Grave New Step'

PEKING, May 12 (Reuters).—China reacted sharply today to the U.S. mine blockade of North Vietnam, issuing a government statement that called the action a grave escalation of the Vietnam war.
Mr. Nixon's action "is a new grave step taken by the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam," the statement said.
The statement, by the Foreign Ministry in Peking, said the U.S. move "seriously encroaches upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, grossly violates the freedom of international navigation and trade and wantonly tramples upon the charter of the United Nations and international public law."
The Chinese statement continued, "If only the U.S. government stops its aggression immediately, withdraws all its forces unconditionally and ceases supporting puppet cliques, U.S. prisoners of war will return home at an early date and the lives of American soldiers will naturally be safeguarded."
"By continuing to escalate the war in a big way, the U.S. government will only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

proval of the raids, do not expect them to have any immediate effect on the North Vietnamese three-front offensive, but hope it will slow the enemy push toward Hanoi, the ancient imperial capital in the north of South Vietnam.
There was only light and scattered fighting on that front today, but just north and west of Saigon, North Vietnamese forces made a series of attacks, the heaviest at An Loc, whose defenders have been encircled for more than a month.
North Vietnamese infantrymen, supported by 15 tanks, moved in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Psychological Effect on Hanoi Seen

Top Admiral Says U.S. Acts in Self-Defense

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, chief of naval operations, declared today that the mining of North Vietnamese ports was "clearly an act of self-defense on the part of the United States and South Vietnam."
Answering questions on a nationally televised interview program just an hour after the mines became active, the Navy's top admiral said that the mining will have almost an immediate psychological effect on Hanoi.
He explained that now the North Vietnamese will be faced by the prospect that the "input of supplies" will be slowed to "a trickle or zero" and will have to decide whether to use their remaining war material in one all-out push or a series of smaller efforts.
The chief of naval operations stated that the mines had activated themselves at 7:00 a.m. (EDT) and warned that the 31 ships remaining in Haiphong harbor "would be well advised not to leave."
12 Soviet Vessels
Later the Pentagon told newsmen that of the ships left in the harbor, 12 flew Soviet flags, five were from China, three were Polish vessels, three were Hong Kong-based British ships, two were Cuban, one was East German and five were under Somali registry.
Five ships left Haiphong harbor before the U.S. mines became active, the Defense Department reported.



Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt

Four of the vessels which sailed on the last "daylight grace period" were Russian—two tankers and two freighters—the report said. The fifth ship was identified as a Hong Kong-based British vessel.
Adm. Zumwalt stressed that the mining operation was not legally a blockade. He pointed out that ships would be warned by "every available means" of the minefields and then would continue at their own risk.
"If necessary, our ships will go alongside and warn them with megaphones," he said.
In answer to a question as to what would be done if ships attempted to run the minefields, Adm. Zumwalt would only reply that the United States would take "whatever action necessary" to prevent supplies from reaching North Vietnam, the same answer given by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to similar questions during a press conference yesterday.
He refused to comment on Secretary Laird's suggestion that U.S. naval vessels might stop ships trying to go through the minefields.
Adm. Zumwalt also declined comment on what actions he thought the Russians might take in response to the mining, saying only that "it is a little early" for any Russian reaction.
In the first official statement on the mining action, the Soviet government demanded that the mines be removed but did not mention what action it might take if they were not.
Meanwhile, the Pentagon indicated that it was not likely that ships now in North Vietnamese harbors would be bombed if they continued unloading their cargo.
"We don't want to involve any third-country shipping if we can help it. Obviously, those ships are not the ones we are worrying about," a Pentagon spokesman said.
Asked about reports of naval gunfire on the ships in Haiphong, the spokesman told newsmen that three U.S. cruisers and two destroyers had shelled a petroleum storage depot in the area but had not aimed at the ships.
He also said that North Vietnam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.K. Asking Court Order On Rail Vote In Last-Minute Bid To Bar Slowdown

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The government made a last-minute bid today to stave off a lengthy slowdown rail strike scheduled for midnight. It applied for a compulsory ballot of Britain's 300,000 railmen on the grounds they did not want the strike.

The new Industrial Relations Court, set up by the government as part of strike-curtailing legislation, considered the application for three hours, then adjourned without a decision.

If the court agrees to order a compulsory secret ballot, it will be the first test of the new procedure in the government's campaign to cut labor union power. The 11th-hour bid came after a day of maneuvering by cabinet ministers and leaders of the three big rail unions to settle the six-week-old rail dispute over increases in demands for large wage increases.

Too Late

However, the ballot call is likely to be too late to prevent the go-slow strike from starting at midnight. The unions will only be barred from carrying out their plan from the date the court orders the ballot until voting is completed. Whether the ballot result, the unions can re-impose the action if they think fit.

The ballot bid is the last card the government can play in its legal machinery to prevent a nationwide go-slow that could seriously disrupt commercial and commuter traffic.

The unions, which are known to oppose any secret ballot move, went ahead with their plans to curtail train schedules.

The government halted a go-slow strike by the railmen three weeks ago by ordering for the first time a 14-day cooling-off period under the Industrial Relations Act. But that left the dispute unresolved when the cooling-off period ended Tuesday.

The unions had agreed to a pay raise of 12.5 percent from the state-run British Rail, but want the increase backdated to May 1. Deficit-plagued British Rail said it cannot afford this and wants June 5 as the starting date.

U.S. POWs' Alleged Statement Assails 'Futility' of Bombings

PARIS, May 11 (AP).—North Vietnam today released a statement it said was signed by eight American prisoners of war criticizing the "futility" of American bombing of North Vietnam and warning that their lives were endangered by the new attacks.

The message—"to the people of the United States and the Congress of the U.S. from a group of pilots captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam"—was contained in a Hanoi dispatch by the Vietnamese news agency. It was distributed here in English by Hanoi's delegation to the Paris peace talks.

The message said in part: "We, the detained Americans in Hanoi, could not help but be struck by the futility of such action [the bombing]. We have come to know the Vietnamese people. And we know that no bombing or threat of death is going to still the spirit that lives in their hearts. We believe that widespread bombing of the DRV only serves to turn world opinion more strongly against the U.S. and risks the death and capture of many more Americans, as well as endangering the lives of those already held captive.

"We appeal to the American people to exercise their rights and responsibilities, and demand an end to the war now! We appeal to the Congress to take firm, positive action, to go with the words already spoken against the war. The resumption of the Paris peace conference, and serious negotiations based on the seven-point proposal of the PRG are obvious first steps. Require these

steps and much more, Americans! The hope of the world is in your hands! Bring us home now!"

List of Signers

The dispatch listed the men signing the message as: Navy Comdr. Walter E. Wilber, of Troy, Pa., captured June, 1968; Marine Lt. Col. Edison W. Miller, of Clinton, Iowa, captured Oct. 1967; Navy Lt. Comdr. David W. Hoffman, of San Diego, Calif., captured Dec. 1971; Air Force Capt. James D. Cutter, of Stillwater, Okla., captured Feb. 1972; Air Force Capt. Kenneth J. Fraser, of Brooklyn, N.Y., captured Feb. 1972; Air Force Capt. Edwin A. Hawley, of Birmingham, Ala., captured Feb. 1972; Air Force Capt. Lynn E. Cuench, of The Dalles, Ore., captured Dec. 1971; and Navy Lt. (JG) Norris A. Charles, of Tampa, Fla., captured Dec. 1971.

'A Desperate Act'

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today that President Nixon's blockade of its ports was "a desperate act of a man driven into a blind alley" and vowed to fight ten years or longer to defeat the Americans.

A Hanoi government statement monitored here urged its armed forces to step up their fighting spirit and push on resolutely to "liberate" South Vietnam.

The Hanoi statement called on all socialist and other countries to stand by North Vietnam in its test of strength with the United States but offered again to resume the stalled Vietnam peace talks in Paris on the basis of Communist peace offers.

Top Admiral Says U.S. Mining Carried Out in Self-Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

nam had no equipment for minesweeping and that any attempt to rig patrol boats as crude minesweepers would be "very dangerous."

Even if the North Vietnamese, or the Russians or Chinese, cleaned out the mines, he added, the U.S. could easily drop new ones.

Later, Defense Secretary Laird, in a Florida news conference, stated that the ships that remained in North Vietnamese ports were there through a decision in which "each of the captains and the governments involved had a part."

"Now these mines are not going to go out and seek these ships," Mr. Laird continued. "If these ships seek out these mines, then there will be an explosion."

On Capitol Hill, a Senate move to cut off funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina remained stalled as supporters of a resolution offered by Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., tried to decide on the possibility of adding a cease-fire proposal. The measure, as it now stands, would cut off all funds for the war four months after the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong agree to release U. S. prisoners of war.

Nixon Vietnam Policy Study Is Placed on Public Record

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The secret Vietnam policy papers of the Nixon administration, which Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, has been prevented from more than two weeks from putting on the public record, were quietly inserted in the Congressional Record yesterday by Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D., Calif.

"Gravel gave me the papers, asked me to put them in the Record and I agreed to do it, because I think the American people have the right to know the basis on which the President's reckless decisions are being made," Rep. Dellums said.

He inserted in the Record without objections from any House member 28 pages of the memorandum. It is sometimes referred to as the Kissinger papers for President Nixon's national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger. It contains opposing recom-

mendations by Pentagon and civilian agencies on Vietnam war policy in 1969.

All of the memorandum appearing in the Congressional Record had been disclosed in stories in The Washington Post and the New York Times.

Sen. Gravel's office confirmed that the Alaska senator had given Rep. Dellums the papers for insertion in the Congressional Record. He had announced earlier that he would give a copy to every senator and to any House member who asked for one.

Sen. Gravel was blocked from inserting the papers in the Congressional Record on April 25 and the Senate has made no decision on permitting him to do so after two rare secret Senate sessions on his request.

Saigon to Draft 17-Year-Olds, Ban Racing, Dancing

SAIGON, May 11 (Reuters).—Conscription of 17-year-olds, banning of horse racing and the closing of massage parlors and nightclubs were announced by the South Vietnamese government today.

They were among measures outlined by the government to mobilize national efforts in the face of the Communist offensive. Saigon and armed forces radios said that the new measures were approved at a cabinet meeting last night when President Nguyen Van Thieu announced that South Vietnam would be under martial law from today.

Other measures included: No more dancing at home (dancing in public has long been banned), or playing of music at parties and other private functions.

Travel abroad banned for men of conscription age (17 to 43). Universities and technical institutes will be closed temporarily. Men aged between 39 and 43 will be called back to duty, but will not serve in fighting units.

U.S. Mines Activated at Foe's Ports

'Several' Ships Seen Leaving, One Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

on An Loc before dawn from three directions, according to command spokesmen, who said that the attacks were preceded by an enemy artillery barrage of 7,000 rounds.

One tank, a Soviet-built T-54, was captured and 13 were destroyed, mostly by U.S. and South Vietnamese air strikes that were called in by the defenders, the command said.

B-52 bombers flew in from Thailand and dropped thousands of tons of bombs on suspected North Vietnamese positions in the rubber plantations that surround the ruined town, spokesmen said. After one of these raids a North Vietnamese regimental executive officer and 10 other enemy soldiers surrendered, the spokesmen said.

A U.S. A-37 light bomber was shot down as it was dropping bombs near An Loc early this morning, and its two crewmen were declared missing by the command.

In a related attack 25 miles west of Saigon, near the town of Trang Bang, a North Vietnamese battalion of several hundred men clashed with government militia forces. Sixty-two army soldiers were killed, and five government troops were wounded, according to the Saigon command.

In the Central Highlands front in Kontum Province, a large attack, also supported by tanks, on the Ben Het ranger camp near the Cambodian frontier, was reportedly beaten back by the defenders, who are mostly Montagnard tribesmen. One hill, roughly a third of the camp, was occupied by the attacking forces last Tuesday but all of them were driven out today, according to a South Vietnamese military spokesman in Pleiku.

Officers in Pleiku believe that the thrusts on Kontum will continue and that eventually the city will be attacked.

On the Hue front, an enemy force of unknown size attacked behind the government's improvised defense line and hit a district town 16 miles north of Hue with shelling and sapper squads, according to the government spokesmen. Twenty of the enemy were killed and one was captured by government forces, who suffered six killed and 18 wounded in the battle, the Saigon command said.

China Mission Said Hit

HONG KONG, May 11 (Reuters).—U.S. jets hit the compound of the Chinese mission in Hanoi as they bombed and strafed the North Vietnamese capital today, the New China News Agency said. There was no word of any casualties, but the agency, quoting the North Vietnamese news agency, said a building belonging to the mission was badly damaged and pieces of furniture destroyed.

19 U.S. Deaths Is Highest Toll In 7 Months

SAIGON, May 11 (AP).—Nineteen Americans died in the war last week, the heaviest U.S. toll in seven months, while South Vietnamese combat deaths totaled 603, down from the previous week's toll of 769.

Most of the Americans were killed in the air war, aboard planes lost or damaged, the U.S. command said.

The South Vietnamese command said 2,028 of its men were wounded and 737 were missing in action last week. It claimed 2,349 Communists were killed during the week, a drop of more than 50 percent from the 5,031 claimed killed in the previous week.

Lion Kills 2-Year-Old Boy

NANTES, France, May 11 (AP).—A lion today slipped a paw through the bars of his cage and slapped a two-year-old boy on the head. The boy, who had slipped through an opening in a fence surrounding the cage at a privately-owned zoo, suffered a fatal skull fracture.

20,000-Year Skeleton

TARBES, France, May 11 (UPI).—French speleologists have discovered a human skeleton that is estimated to be 20,000 years old, archaeological experts said today.



WAR RELIC—A Russian-made North Vietnamese tank burning at An Loc after having been hit by South Vietnamese anti-tank fire following a recent battle in the province.

Russia 'Insists' Blockade End

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and to lawlessness in international relations."

The statement rejected the U.S. justifications as "false pretexts" that are "used to cover up adventurist actions."

The statement specifically rejected the idea that the action was intended to "save the United States from humiliation" or to promote a negotiated settlement. Instead, the blockade and bombing are simply "pirate" acts, the Soviet government said. "Barbarous acts and crimes are followed by new and graver ones."

The real purpose of the escalation, according to the statement, is "to break the economic trade and other relations that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has developed with other states, to deprive the D.R.V. of the opportunity to receive aid for its people to rebuild U.S. aggression, and to receive foodstuffs and other supplies for the peaceful population."

In conclusion, the statement said: "The Soviet government resolutely insists that the United States' steps to block the coast and disrupt ground communications in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam be canceled without delay, that acts of U.S. aggression against the D.R.V. be ended, that the right to freedom of international navigation and trade be respected. The Soviet government expresses the hope that this point of view is shared by the governments and peoples of all peace-loving states."

Diplomatic observers here seemed unanimous in their conviction that Washington has heard from Moscow before today's statement. The general assumption here is that the two powers are negotiating in some secret manner.

The U.S. advance party here to prepare for the summit talks met again today with Soviet officials. "Everything is going forward normally," a U.S. spokesman said.

In a display of support for North Vietnam today, Premier Alexei Kosygin met with Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, who is here on his way home to Hanoi. Their conversation, according to an official announcement, "passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere."

Romania Protests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 11 (AP).—The Romanian government, in a statement made public here by its UN mission yesterday, termed the U.S. measures in Vietnam "a new and dangerous intensification of the war in Indochina" and asked for "the immediate cancellation of all measures of escalation and aggression."

"The mining of ports, the extension of bombings and the other measures against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," the statement said, "threaten the ships of the states having relations and exchanges with this country."

"The Romanian government and people resolutely condemn these measures of the United States. They represent a serious violation of international law, an infringement upon the United Nations Charter's principles and rules, endangering peace and international security."

Nixon Sees Soviet Official, Who Doubts Visit Is Off

(Continued from Page 1)

When Mr. Ziegler was asked if the summit meeting had been discussed, he said the talks had focused on trade negotiations. He noted that former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans was recently received in Moscow by Premier Alexei Kosygin and that Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butts had conferred with the Soviet party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"The President wanted to receive the trade minister," Mr. Ziegler said. He said he had nothing new to report on the summit talks except that planning was continuing.

One source said that after Mr. Nixon's speech on Monday night announcing the mining of North Vietnamese ports, high officials here believed there was a 50-50 chance the Russians would postpone the visit. Planning for the meeting was slowed, it was said, but it was back in high gear today.

The President flew to Camp David in Maryland late in the day, presumably to spend most of the weekend preparing for the meeting. He also will receive reports on Vietnam military developments.

China Calls Mining by U.S. A 'Grave New Step' in the War

(Continued from Page 1)

cause more American youths to lose their lives."

The statement said that the U.S. could not hope to force the Vietnamese people to submit to so-called air and naval superiority. It reiterated China's utmost support for the North Vietnamese government statement yesterday assailing the U.S. move.

The Chinese government reaffirmed that the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people: the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. No matter what happens, this stand of ours will remain firm and unshakable.

The statement ended by saying that China pledged its resolute support for the Vietnamese people until final victory "no matter what forms the war may assume."

The Chinese news media, previously silent on the Nixon measures, were dominated yesterday by reports and criticism of them.

The official party newspaper, People's Daily, devoted its two-page international section to Vietnam and the U.S. action, including the full text of President Nixon's speech announcing the blockade.

The first official Chinese reaction came in an article on the front page of the People's Daily signed "Commentator," believed to be a high government and party official whose articles reflect official thinking.

The article referred to "a dangerous move on the part of U.S. imperialism."

Diplomats in Peking, after studying the article, noted that it had made no reference to Mr. Nixon's proposals to end the blockade when U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam are released and there is an internationally supervised cease-fire.

One Western diplomat commented: "Though the Chinese are clearly not happy, they are weighing their words very carefully."

"They are playing a very complicated long-term diplomatic game which they—just like the Russians—cannot suddenly afford to have broken off by one development such as this."

Chinese Protest at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 11 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred tonight with

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China's Ambassador Huang Hua shortly after Peking protested here against the mining of North Vietnamese ports. Ambassador Huang denounced the "open violation of the freedom of international navigation" and accused the United States of "further expansion of the war of aggression."

Mr. Huang sent a protest letter to Mr. Waldheim at his New York residence and a copy to U.S. Ambassador George Bush at his home. Mr. Bush is president of the Security Council this month and the letter was addressed to him in that capacity.

Britain Orders Envoy to Sea Talks in Peking on War Crisis

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The British government today instructed its ambassador in Peking to hold immediate talks with Chinese officials on the Vietnam crisis.

Prime Minister Edward Heath told the House of Commons that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home instructed Ambassador John Addis to raise the issue of "action" that might be taken to deal with the mining by U. S. aircraft of the harbor at Haiphong in North Vietnam.

"On the longer term," Mr. Heath said, "it has now been agreed in principle that Sir Alec will pay a visit to Peking and the Chinese foreign minister will visit London. But the dates have yet to be settled."

Mr. Heath was answering a question from Laborite John Rankin, who suggested that the Prime Minister should visit China "in view of the present developments in the Far East."

The Foreign Office declined to specify what sort of action was contemplated in the instructions to the envoy. But informed sources said that the possibility of resuming the old Geneva conference on Indochina would be a topic in discussions.

Britain and the Soviet Union

Concorde to Japan

TOKYO, May 11 (Reuters).—Japan today agreed to let the Concorde supersonic airliner make demonstration flights when it arrives here next month, but only at sub-sonic speeds.

Imports' Loss Seen Costly to N. Vietnam

Both to War Effort And Home Economy

By Jesse Lewis

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The prolonged denial of use of North Vietnam's ports will cause "considerable difficulty" for its economy and ability to conduct military operations in the South, in the judgment of U.S. government analysts.

"At least two-thirds of North Vietnam's nonmilitary imports, and all of the petroleum it arrives by sea," one U.S. analyst said.

This is one of the conclusions analysts say, that was part of President Nixon's decision mine seven North Vietnam ports.

North Vietnam is an undeveloped country, and depends heavily on imports. The U.S. needs include petroleum, structural steel, heavy machinery, motor vehicles, fertilizer, and to 25 percent of its food.

In a normal year, North Vietnam produces about 85 percent of its own food. Because heavy floods last year, it produced only 70 to 75 percent its needs.

In 1971, there were 538 arrivals of merchant ships at North Vietnamese ports, U.S. officials said, and several of those ships several times during the year. The breakdown by registry: 278 Soviet-flag ships, 31 European vessels, 132 from Cuba, 77 from China, 47 registered North Vietnam, 47 of British registry in Hong Kong and Somali-flag vessels.

Figures were not available the size or types of cargoes carried.

Most of the cargo ships British registry in Hong Kong are owned by Chinese but interests based in the British colony. The Somali flag is "flag of convenience," like flag of Panama and Liberia.

Between January, 1968, September, 1969, ships flying flags of Cyprus, Greece, Panama also called at North Vietnamese ports.

Whatever impact the mining and interdiction will have the civilian economy, there seems to be agreement that military operations on the scale North is conducting in the South will be curtailed.

"It's not the economy so much as the weapons and fuel need to fight in South Vietnam," official explained.

The economic impact is clear because a variety of measures, including rationing and substitution, can be employed to stretch current supplies.

North Vietnam normally ports large amounts of quality anthracite coal by a source of foreign exchange earnings that will be blocked the mines. Japan imports 1 Vietnamese coal.

Sato Criticizes Nixon

TOKYO, May 11 (NYT).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said today he doubted the wisdom of President Nixon's order for mining North Vietnam's coast and pressed the hope that the President's move would not turn Vietnam conflict into an "end war."

Mr. Sato's view of Mr. Nixon's move was touched off by a controversy over whether he had taken position at variance with a statement Tuesday outlining official government reaction.

The government statement, while noncommittal, seemed embody a justification of the action. An English text, released for the first time today, said that the government of "understands" that the President's action "is an outcome of the North Vietnamese offer 'through the Demilitarized Zone' and in other areas of Vietnam."

Mr. Sato said nothing of Mr. Nixon's move having an American reaction to North Vietnam drive. As reported by the Japanese Kyodo Agency, Mr. Sato said: "Although Mr. Nixon's determination to bring the war to end was understandable, he did not think it 'wise' for the President to have taken such measures."

PLAGE VENDÔME RUE DE LA PAIX et leurs Alentours



	Place Vendôme
MORABITO	Luxury Goods, Jewellery 1
CHAUDET	Jewellery 12
MAUBOUSSIN	Jewellery 20
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS	Jewellers 22
WILMART	Fabrics 25
	Rue de la Paix
MAPPIN & WEBB	Watchmaker, Jewellery 1
TEGLA	Jewellers, Cultured Pearls 2
MELLERIO	Jewellers 9
CARTIER	Jeweller 13
ALFRED DUNHILL	Smoking Accessories 15
	Rue de Castiglione
EMILIO PUCCI	Boutique 4
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LARSEN	Tailor, Shirt-maker 345

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April 11, 1972

McGovern, Humphrey Aim for California Gold

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—With the race for the Democratic presidential nomination more than half over, the two strongest candidates are looking ahead to the California primary as the next one capable of determining their fate.

Nothing between now and the California primary on June 6 seems likely to unravel the mystery of whether Sen. George S. McGovern or Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey will win the nomination.

Mathematically, California's 271 delegates will not decide the question either, but it is the most important primary left before the Democratic National Convention chooses its candidate in July.

The primaries Tuesday in West Virginia and Nebraska merely underscored the uncertainties of 1972 and emphasized that the race is now a two-man contest, with Gov. George C. Wallace destined to play a lesser role.

With 14 of the 23 primaries behind them, and more than 1,200 of the conventional delegates elected, none of the three active candidates can claim anything like a commanding lead.

The count of elected delegates in both West Virginia and Nebraska was proceeding too slowly to pick out the winners in either state. With those states excluded, The Washington Post's tally of committed delegates is as follows:

Sen. George S. McGovern—319 1/2.
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey—233.
Gov. George C. Wallace—218.
Sen. Edmund S. Muskie—135 1/2.
Uncommitted—224.

Favorite sons and minor candidates—71.

Michigan Next

Of the 14 primaries held so far, Sen. Muskie has won 2, Sen. Humphrey 4, Gov. Wallace 4, Sen. McGovern 3, and the Rev. Walter Fauntroy of Washington, D.C., 1.

The next round is likely to be Gov. Wallace's. Next Tuesday he is expected to make a strong showing in the Michigan primary, picking up perhaps one-third to one-half of the 122 delegates, politicians there believe.

On the same day, he is entered in the Maryland primary, and Democratic officials there concede he is likely to lead the field.

After that comes Oregon, in which Sen. McGovern is judged the strongest in the state polls. Then comes California's winner-take-all battle for 271 delegates.

The last big primary, in New York, has been virtually conceded to Sen. McGovern by the Humphrey forces, who are merely trying

to salvage a group of uncommitted delegates for the Minnesota to collect later.

If Sen. McGovern wins in Oregon, California and New York, he will be far along the road toward the nomination and perhaps unstoppable. He would have won six primaries, including the two biggest ones.

Moreover, he has been far more successful than any other candidate in winning delegates in the nonprimary states. Defiantly organized precinct sweeps have brought him pledged delegates from such disparate states as Georgia, Vermont, Idaho, Iowa and Arizona.

Moreover, in several other states where conventions have not yet elected delegates—Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma, Virginia and Washington, for example—Sen. McGovern is assured of winning blocs because his forces took over enough precincts.

Sen. Humphrey has made little effort in the nonprimary states, but has a large reservoir of strength among the uncommitted delegates in many of them. He is expected to have substantial blocs in the Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Georgia delegations, among uncommitted delegates, and in Washington State, where Sen. Henry M. Jackson's delegates are expected to switch to him.

Sen. McGovern's forces estimate he could go into the convention with nearly 1,300 delegates—assuming victories in California and New York. He needs 1,509 to be elected. His problem then would be to swing some of the uncommitted way, pick up many of the Muskie delegates, and pull away on a second ballot these delegates legally bound to vote for Gov. Wallace or Sen. Muskie on the first ballot.

Most of the uncommitted delegates are not friendly to Sen. McGovern at this point. They represent Southern states where he is regarded as being too liberal or they represent party organizations normally hostile to reformers. One key bloc is of uncommitted delegates in Illinois perhaps numbering more than 100 and loyal to Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago.

'Radical' Views

Sen. McGovern's victory in the Nebraska primary was marred by the flowering of a major line of political attack on the South Dakota senator as a man with unacceptably "radical" views on such social questions as abortion, marijuana and amnesty.

Sen. McGovern and his staff were plainly concerned that this attack was working, particularly among Catholic voters, and gave much of their emphasis in the final days to a defensive cam-

paign to deal with what they called this "last minute smear."

The Nebraska returns show that Sen. McGovern lost all but two of the 15 wards in Douglas County (Omaha), with a particularly poor showing in heavily Catholic wards. In the final count, these losses were made up by victories in rural Nebraska and the university city of Lincoln.

Another danger area for Sen. McGovern that showed up in Nebraska was the potential political damage caused by his defense budget stand in the vicinity of major military installations. He

lost Sarpy and Cass Counties, both of which are linked economically to Offutt Air Force Base.

In Nebraska, with 99 percent of the vote reported, Sen. McGovern had 75,888 votes, Sen. Humphrey had 64,900 and Gov. Wallace had 23,318. Sen. Humphrey was leading for 13 delegates and Sen. McGovern for 10 delegates. Two others to be chosen were uncommitted.

In West Virginia, with 21 percent of the precincts counted, Sen. Humphrey had 220,840 votes to Gov. Wallace's 107,845.

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11:05 VIGIL—Sen. Edward Kennedy addressing group of Americans for Democratic Action at peace vigil yesterday on Capitol steps to protest mining of North Vietnam ports.

Hundreds More Arrested

Protests Continue Unabated in the U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 11.—The peace demonstrations continued unabated today with hundreds of protesters across the country.

Protests started early as members of Congress, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., joined more than 400 demonstrators in a prayer vigil on Capitol steps in Washington.

Time was 7 a.m.—the hour names planted in North Vietnamese harbors were to be attacked.

Speakers included Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., Calif., and Rep. Robert F. Kennedy, D., Mass.

More than 400 people were arrested at the gates of Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts.

Dr. John Williams Ward, and wife were among those arrested.

Ward, 49, told cheerleaders and faculty yesterday that he planned to take part in what he called an act of peaceful disobedience. "Nobody listening to words anymore," he said.

In New Brunswick, N.J., about 100 Rutgers University students staged a sit-down in front of a York-bound commuter train, tying a few rush-hour delays.

Eighteen were arrested.

There were about 100 arrests in Philadelphia, some 30 demonstrators formed a human chain to block the entrance to the naval base there.

Protest at UN

At the United Nations in New York, 17 protesters chained themselves to seats in the Security Council chamber and issued a statement calling on the UN to condemn the U.S. government.

After five hours, security guards ended the demonstration when they cut the chains and escorted the group out of the building.

None of the demonstrators—college instructors and students—was arrested.

The UN building will remain closed tomorrow.

New York police patrolled the area around the building as other hands of demonstrators milled about. Four protesters who scaled a railing were dragged back to the street by security guards.

A second bomb in two nights exploded at Bowling Green, Ohio, where students of Bowling Green State University have been holding protest meetings.

The bomb had been placed under a National Guard truck. It did no damage to the truck, but shattered windows in the National Guard Armory. The first bomb broke windows in the Municipal Court building yesterday.

There were about 100 arrests in London, Dublin protests

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—American demonstrators picketed the U.S. Embassy in London and Dublin today, but police prevented them from entering.

In London, about 100 Americans chanting "Hands Off Vietnam" gathered outside the embassy. In Dublin, 30 American students belonging to a group known as "Americans Against War" were allowed to present a letter condemning "the current U.S. escalation in Vietnam."

Damage in Marseille

MARSEILLES, May 11 (AP).—Windows were broken and "War on Nixon" inscriptions were painted on the walls of the Bank of America branch office here today. A short time later, show windows at a Ford agency were broken.

Police were posted at the American consulate and offices of American companies here.

5 Hurt in Manila

MANILA, May 11 (NYT).—Five persons, including a 10-year-old boy, were hurt when a bomb exploded inside and in front of the U.S. Embassy offices this afternoon during a demonstration protesting America's most recent moves in the Vietnam war.

Two of the injured were Filipino visa applicants. Aside from three broken lampposts, the explosions caused no damage to the compound.

Mansfield Says China Talks Show Mining Hurt U.S. Aims

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said today that talks with China's leaders convinced him that China would not intervene to release U.S. war prisoners or end the war on a basis not satisfactory to North Vietnam.

Reporting to the Senate after a three-week tour of China, during which he and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, visited six cities, Sen. Mansfield said that the current escalation of the war has "tarnished" the significance of President Nixon's historic trip to Peking.

Sen. Mansfield met for more than eight hours with Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai and he reported: "The Chinese made clear their belief that the resumption of the bombing of the North could prolong rather than end the war."

The discussions with China's leaders painted a "bleak picture" of the prospects for peace on the basis of policies now being pursued by the United States and the North Vietnamese, Sen. Mansfield said.

"Unless there are changes in the present course, therefore, visits to China will not alter the indefinite continuance of the bloodletting of Americans, Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians, the destruction of the culture and environment of the Indochinese countries, the waste of tens of billions of dollars," Sen. Mansfield said.

American prisoners, he said, will be released "only when U.S. air and naval operations cease."

Sen. Mansfield said that, in the light of the mining of Haiphong harbor and other acts by the United States, the immediate prospects of further improvements in Sino-American relations are not bright.

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Team of Agents Assembled

U.S. to Open Major Probe of Hughes Holdings in Nevada

By Jerry Cohen
and Dial Torgerson

LAS VEGAS, May 11.—An elite team of federal investigators has assembled in Las Vegas with orders to concentrate exclusively on Howard Hughes' vast financial empire, it was learned yesterday.

An estimated 20 Internal Revenue Service tax agents and lawyers, transferred from Washington, are seeking to track down the millions of dollars poured into Nevada by the Hughes Tool Co. since 1961.

Investigators are acting on the

suspicion that some individuals have jugged funds and holdings to avoid themselves and have paid little or no tax on their incomes.

Mr. Hughes, sole stockholder in the company, is not himself a target of the investigation, it is understood, since no suspicion of illegality on his part exists.

Most of his Nevada investments, believed to total in excess of \$250 million, are in the name of the tool company.

Considerable Holdings

They include ownership of five hotel-casinos, two casinos, expensive undeveloped Las Vegas real

estate, and mining claims scattered throughout the state.

Mr. Hughes employs more than 8,000 persons in Nevada and 5 percent of the state's budget derives from gambling taxes he pays. The 66-year-old reclusive is the state's biggest employer.

It has been learned that the team of investigators is made up of volunteers who were told that Las Vegas would be their base for months, perhaps years, because of the enormity of the project.

A special focus of the investigation is the 2,700 mines or mining claims owned by the Hughes organization throughout Nevada. Investigators have been told that

the mines and claims were purchased at prices far beyond their real value.

Suits Filed in March

The Houston-based tool firm, mainstay of the vast Hughes fortune, charged in a \$9 million suit filed in March that conspirators—including former Hughes aide John H. Meier—plotted to get Mr. Hughes to buy claims for far more than their worth.

An ex-FBI man who became a Hughes lobbyist estimated last year that Mr. Hughes had spent \$18 million on Nevada mining claims probably worth less than \$100,000 by 1971.

The government is interested in who ended up with the money.

Tax investigators also are looking into the following allegations:

- Huge sums of money that rightfully should have wound up in the Hughes coffers have found their way to foreign countries.
- Underworld figures may have siphoned off casino profits.
- Entertainers were forced to pay 10 to 15 percent "kickbacks" to the executives who booked them into Hughes hotels.
- Despite huge investments in them, the casinos reported only marginal profits after the Hughes takeover, whereas they were quite profitable before.

Given the laws of chance and the standard house percentage, casinos are supposed to return a fairly predictable profit. Yet it became well known in Nevada that Hughes casinos were not making it.

Most federal investigations into Las Vegas gambling irregularities have centered on skimming—raking money off the top in the casino counting rooms before reporting profits for tax purposes. No skimming charges have ever been brought against anyone in Mr. Hughes' seven casinos.

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Italian Pilots
Declare Boycott
Of 16 Airports

ROME, May 11 (Reuters).—Italian airline pilot groups today declared 16 of their country's airports "insufficiently safe" and said that the pilots would not land at them except in certain atmospheric conditions.

The pilots added that unless immediate steps were taken to improve safety they would soon refuse to land under any conditions at those airports that they considered most dangerous.

The announcement was made six days after an Alitalia crash at Palermo's airport in which 115 people were killed.

Palermo's Punta Raisi Airport was one of the 16 listed. The others, including several airports used for summer tourist traffic, are at Alghero, Bari, Catania, Civitavecchia, Como, Forlì, Florence, Lampedusa, Legnano, Olbia, Palermo, Rimini, Reggio Calabria, Taranto and Trapani.

The aim of the boycott, the pilots said, was to improve airport traffic control, weather information and radio assistance.

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Charles C. Conrad Jr.

Astronaut Safe
After Chuting
From Navy Jet

AUSTIN, Texas, May 11 (AP).—The third man to walk on the moon bailed out of his Navy jet last night and floated down to within 100 yards of the Bergstrom Air Force Base operations center near here.

The T-38 aircraft of Navy Capt. Charles C. Conrad Jr., 41, nose-dived into a field in the Texas hill country two miles from Bergstrom. Witnesses said only a tail section bearing the letters "NASA" was recognizable.

A spokesman at the Space Center outside Houston confirmed that the pilot was Conrad and that he was "okay." He underwent routine tests at Bergstrom. Capt. Conrad is scheduled to command the first Skylab mission in space, now set for next April. It will last 28 days.

No cause was given for the crash. In response to a query, a NASA spokesman said he did not ask if the plane ran out of fuel on its trip from Dover, Del., to Houston via the Dobbins Air Force Base near Marietta, Ga. The spokesman confirmed that Capt. Conrad was diverted twice from his original destination of Ellington Air Force Base at Houston.

Toll in Idaho
Reaches 65
In Mine Fire14 More Bodies Are
Taken From Shaft

REIDLOGG, Idaho, May 11 (AP).—The death toll at the Sunshine Silver Mine reached 65 today as rescuers continued their efforts to reach the bottom level, the only place officials held out any hope to find 26 men still unaccounted for.

The mine's general manager, Marvin C. Chase, said 14 of the bodies were found this morning. Four other bodies were found last night.

The men were trapped when a flash fire hit the mine nine days ago. Only two men have been brought out alive.

Mr. Chase said an empty elevator cage descended early today to the mine's 5,200-foot level. He said a rescue team would not be sent to that level until a communications line has been strung down the main shaft.

He also said the presence of carbon monoxide gas in some areas has made it necessary for rescue crews to work with oxygen tanks strapped to their backs, slowing the job of stringing communications wire. He said the men can work for only two hours before their tanks have to be refilled.

Johnson in Hospital
For Further Tests

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 11 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson has been readmitted to Brooke Army Hospital here for tests to help his doctors assess the severity of the damage that resulted from his second heart attack in 17 years.

Hospital officials have declined to comment beyond saying that Mr. Johnson is undergoing routine tests and that they expect him to return by the weekend to his ranch near Stonewall, 60 miles from here.

Obituaries

George Trendle, 87, Brought
Lone Ranger to Radio in 1930s

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., May 11 (AP).—George W. Trendle, 87, who brought the "Lone Ranger" to radio nearly 40 years ago, died Wednesday in a Detroit hospital. Mr. Trendle also created "Sgt. Preston and the Yukon" and the "Green Hornet" during the early days of U.S. radio.

He was 49 in the midst of the Depression when he created "the masked rider of the plains," Tombo, Silver and Scout and the nefarious Butch Cavendish gang. "You don't need a lot of bloodshed to get fans—children or adults," Mr. Trendle said after the Lone Ranger rode off the radio in 1954. "My programs always stressed good American principles."

He claimed that these principles prompted him to create a cowboy hero who shot only in self-defense and then only to wound.

Lord Silkin

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—Lord Silkin, 82, minister of town and country planning in the postwar Labor government, died in the National Hospital here today after a long illness.

He became known as the "father of British planning" for pushing through Parliament the 1947 act that forms the basis of Britain's present system of local planning authorities.

Lee Bum-Suk

SEOUL, May 11 (Reuters).—Lee Bum-Suk, 71, a leading independence fighter during Japanese rule and the first premier of independent South Korea from 1948 to 1980, died here today.

Mikhail G. Lyzenko

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—Mikhail G. Lyzenko, 68, a Soviet sculptor who specialized in monumental works, has died. Mr. Lyzenko was co-sculptor of groups of statuary for the Soviet pavilion at the New York World Fair in 1939. He also is known for his monumental statues in squares of Soviet cities, especially in his native Ukraine.

Ho Chung-han

TAIPEI, May 11 (Reuters).—Ho Chung-han, 74, adviser to President Chiang Kai-shek, died.

Senate Defeats Bid
To Kill Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The Senate today overwhelmingly defeated an attempt to cut the reusable space shuttle from America's outer space program. Voting 61 to 21, it rejected the bid by Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., to eliminate \$227.5 million in shuttle development funds from the \$3.42-billion authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Senate then passed the entire space authorization by voice vote.

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Instinct Takes Over After Crash
So Driver Starts Shaking Hands

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The first thing Mrs. Cabot Coville said of the congressman whose car crashed down her brick wall, "was to get out of the car and shake hands."

The politician, 16-term Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, D., didn't recall events quite that way, but he said that if he did, "it was just showing how thankful I was that no one was hurt." His 1969 Oldsmobile crashed through a brick wall in Georgetown Tuesday evening after his car struck another intersection.

No one was arrested, although both Mr. Whitten and driver of the car he collided with have been ordered to stay in the city corporation counsel's office next Monday.

The other car, a 1968 Renault, was driven by David Hagedorn, 35, who lives about a block from the accident. He is campaign press secretary for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn. Mr. Whitten said he hadn't met Mr. Hagedorn. "Nice fellow," the congressman said in a deep drawl.

"It was my fault," Mr. Whitten said yesterday. "I hit the car, the accelerator stuck, and that's what caused the crash."

The 62-year-old lawyer is the second-ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee and chairman of the agriculture subcommittee and is known as a supporter of the rights and farm interests, and as an opponent of desegregation and civil rights.

U.S. Scientists Reveal Plan
For Power-Harnessing Laser

MONTREAL, May 11 (AP).—A group of U.S. scientists yesterday announced a new approach to harnessing nuclear energy by the use of lasers that could provide sufficient power to send a spacecraft to Mars and back in two weeks.

John Nuckolls, of the University of California's Livermore Institute, who is attending an international meeting of quantum electronic physicists, told a news conference here that the new method is only the first of three breakthroughs required to turn the laser fusion theory into a practical source of energy.

The other two hurdles are to manufacture the laser and the system of harnessing the energy, he said.

Cheap, Clean, Inexhaustible

The theory was revealed earlier at the conference by Edward Teller, also of Livermore Institute, and one of the pioneers of the hydrogen bomb. He described the public announcement of the new approach as the first major declassification in the until now top-secret nuclear energy field in 15 years.

The method, called a super-high density approach to laser fusion would compress matter to more than 1,000 times the density

of water to produce cheap and inexhaustible energy. Nuclear energy now is chiefly with uranium, a limited. The nuclei of atoms are split and fragments are produced.

The only fuel needed for the process proposed by the more scientists is hydrogen, an easily obtained from deuterium and tritium, two forms of hydrogen, are cut to produce a non-radioactive of helium.

Scientists from the States, the Soviet Union, Canada and Britain, about 200 papers at the conference that ended yesterday.

Feel Optimistic

Mr. Nuckolls said that if it could not be guaranteed the new method of producing nuclear energy would work, he would feel optimistic about it. We have examined the difficulty and looked at our options.

Mr. Nuckolls said the U.S. to reveal details of the government policy because assume that Soviet scientists probably know most of what is talking about.

The Russians have a laser program, of comparable at the Institute at Livermore, Lebedev Institute in Moscow said.

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Bomb Alert Delays 2 Jets At Tel Aviv

Sabena Passenger
In Critical Condition

TEL AVIV, May 11 (UPI)—An anonymous telephone call warning that a bomb had been placed aboard a Boeing-747 aircraft delayed two flights with more than 100 passengers aboard at Tel Aviv's Lydda International Airport today.

Airport officials placed the airport on full security alert only two days after Israeli paratroopers commandeered a Sabena Boeing-707 carrying 100 passengers and crew, and hijacked it to Beirut.

The officials said that the two giant airliners bound for New York and London were delayed for more than an hour and a half while they were searched.

Both took off after searches failed to find any trace of explosives aboard.

BOAC Jumbo Takes Off

A spokesman for British Overseas Airways Corp. said the captain of a BOAC Boeing-747 was on the runway, ready for take-off, when news of the bomb scare reached the airport. He took off on schedule because the call was anonymous and the aircraft had no bomb threat through a thorough security check.

An El Al spokesman said there was a full state of alert following a telephone call to a suburban police station warning that a bomb was aboard a jumbo jet. "We can't take any chances," he said.

He said the El Al flight with 300 passengers aboard was delayed a few minutes while the aircraft was searched, but the passengers were not disembarked. Fire engines lined the runway while the search was carried out, he said.

A TWA spokesman said that its jumbo jet was waiting for takeoff with more than 300 passengers aboard when the airline received the bomb threat warning.

He said that the passengers were disembarked while the giant jet was searched and it took off about a couple of hours behind schedule.

He said he could give no further details "for security reasons."

Fighting for Life

As the new scare alerted the airport, one of the 97 passengers of the Sabena hijacked Tuesday from the hijacked Sabena jet still was fighting for her life.

Doctors at Tel Hashomer hospital said that Miriam Moscovici, 25, was in serious condition with critical head wounds. The Israeli troops, disguised as airport technicians, wounded two other passengers when they burst into the plane with guns blazing. Miriam Moscovici had been sitting next to a girl hijacker holding a detonating device.

They killed two of the Arab hijackers, both men, and wounded one of the two women accomplices. Hospital officials said the condition of the two other wounded passengers and the Arab girl was satisfactory.

The Sabena jetliner returned to Brussels today with Capt. Reginald Levy, the hijacked pilot, at the controls, an airline spokesman said.

Yesterday Premier Golda Meir offered a gala dinner for Capt. Levy at which she kissed him and told him "You are taking with you Israel's love and esteem and all of our love for you and the crew."

Quebec Police Regain Control Of Seized Town

QUEBEC, May 11 (AP)—The provincial police moved in to regain control of the French-Canadian town of Sept-Isles today after union members protesting the jailing of three labor leaders took it over.

Moving behind a road grader and six police cars, 75 provincial policemen from Montreal smashed and broke up the union members out of the radio station that they seized yesterday morning. No fighting was reported.

More than 1,000 demonstrators carrying baseball bats clashed yesterday with about 100 policemen in Sept-Isles, 400 miles northwest of Quebec City. Ten demonstrators were treated for cuts and bruises. Thirty-five other persons were injured after a car plowed into a crowd in the town's courthouse square.

Thousands of other workers walked off their jobs across the province to protest one-year jail terms given Monday to Marcel Pepin, president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions; Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor; and Yvon Charbonneau, president of the Quebec Teachers' Union.

The three were found guilty of contempt of court after union workers disobeyed injunctions ordering the maintenance of essential services during last month's 11-day strike by some 200,000 provincial public service employees.

Later in Sept-Isles, about 5,000 metal and construction workers agreed to continue protest walk-outs until the three union leaders are freed. Mayor Donald Goffine said the situation in the town was peaceful.



SWISS PASS—Banks of snow several meters in height are still blocking the important north-south Gotthard Pass near Andermatt. But hopes are high that it will be open in a few days in time for the expected heavy traffic during the Pentecost holiday.

11 Major Airline Presidents Asks More US. Aid on Security

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI)—The presidents of 11 major airlines sent the Nixon administration an urgent message yesterday urging large additions to federal forces assigned to airports to prevent hijacking and sabotage of aircraft.

The message also said there was need for a government-funded program to provide weapon detectors at every airport boarding gate and to develop better detectors.

The officials worked on a draft of a letter on the security problem for a week or more. But they switched to an immediate wire-message after the hijacking of an Eastern Airlines jet last weekend, in which the hijacker bailed out with \$303,000, and the shootings Tuesday aboard a Belgian airliner at Israel's Lydda International Airport, near Tel Aviv.

No Trace of Hijacker

Search parties concentrating in the mountains of Honduras have apparently found no trace of the Eastern Airlines hijacker. In the Tel Aviv case, Israeli paratroopers, disguised as mechanics, killed two Arab hijackers and captured their two women colleagues, seriously wounding one of them. Three passengers were also wounded.

The airlines chiefs' wire message was sent to Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe from the office of Edward E. Carlson, president and chief executive of United Air Lines, who coordinated the effort.

The officials requested a personal meeting between airline executives and Mr. Volpe to share ideas on "strengthening our respective responsibilities" for airline security.

"They promised to meet requirements of a recently promulgated aircraft security rule 'to the best of our ability.'"

"But airline compliance alone," they added, "will not stop air piracy or threats of sabotage. The airlines cannot take responsibility for law enforcement."

Tougher Measures

The government ordered the airlines to impose tougher security measures at airports earlier this year. The order came after a wave of hijack-and-extortion attempts and the planting of bombs aboard two airliners, one of which blew up, with no one aboard, at Las Vegas airport.

Hussein Declares Determination to Federate Jordan

AMMAN, May 11 (UPI)—King Hussein announced yesterday that he was determined to go ahead with his plan for a federal Jordan, despite Arab opposition to the plan, Amman radio reported.

In an apparent effort to improve relations between his regime and the Palestinians, the king said he would release the majority of detained Palestinians, and allow others, who had left Jordan, to return.

The radio said that Hussein was speaking at a rally attended by Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet ministers and nearly 200 visitors from the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"The people of Jordan, not as individuals but as an entire nation, are determined to adhere to the United Arab Kingdom plan," he said.

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Act Embarrassed Rockefeller

Nixon Aides Regret Release Of Letter on Abortion Law

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI)—A high White House official said yesterday that President Nixon had not intended "intentionally or accidentally" to embarrass Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller by voicing his support for efforts to repeal New York's liberal abortion law.

In a letter last weekend to Terence Cardinal Cooke, who has spearheaded the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York's campaign to repeal the law, Mr. Nixon said that, while the abortion issue lay outside the scope of federal jurisdiction, he wished to associate himself "personally" with Cardinal Cooke's opposition to the law. The President also called the repeal campaign a "noble endeavor."

The letter, released by the archdiocese last Saturday, brought an immediate public outcry that Mr. Nixon had improperly intervened in a local issue and, according to reliable sources, had deeply wounded the governor. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign in New York, and has recently voiced warm support for the President on a variety of issues.

In an interview yesterday, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's top adviser on domestic affairs, said that he had approved the letter on the condition that it remain private.

He said that someone else in the President's entourage—whom he did not identify—had authorized the archdiocese to release the letter. He called this decision a mistake and described it as "sloppy staff work."

Similar self-recriminations were voiced elsewhere in the administration yesterday. One staff member close to Harry S. Dent, a key White House political adviser, said that no effort had

N.Y. Senate Votes Bill

ALBANY, N.Y., May 11 (AP)—The New York Senate voted last night to replace the state's liberal abortion law with a much more restrictive one and sent the bill to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The governor has said repeatedly that he would veto it.

Hillenbrand in Rome

ROME, May 11 (UPI)—Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, arrived today to confer with Italian officials. He came here from Paris, continuing the eight-nation European tour that Secretary of State William P. Rogers dropped because of the Vietnam crisis.

Rusk Gets College Post

DAVIDSON, N.C., May 11 (AP)—Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, has been elected one of the new at-large trustees of Davidson College. Mr. Rusk now teaches at the University of Georgia.



Mark Douglas-Home

Sir Alec Kin Arrives in U.K.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Mark Douglas-Home, nephew of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, arrived here today after being deported from South Africa and said there had not been any reaction yet from his uncle or his family.

"I just hope they don't treat me the same way as the South African authorities have done," he told newsmen.

Mr. Douglas-Home, 21, former editor of the controversial South African university magazine *Wits Student*, was deported because of a cartoon involving South African Premier John Vorster.

Hillenbrand in Rome

ROME, May 11 (UPI)—Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, arrived today to confer with Italian officials. He came here from Paris, continuing the eight-nation European tour that Secretary of State William P. Rogers dropped because of the Vietnam crisis.

Belfast Sniper Kills Soldier; Man Abducted, Shot 3 Times

BELFAST, May 11 (UPI)—A sniper killed a teen-age British soldier in Belfast today and gunmen tarred and feathered a Roman Catholic and shot him three times in the legs in what police said was a "typical IRA-type job."

A single high-velocity sniper bullet tore through the throat of Pvt. John Ballard, 18, as he and other soldiers patrolled on foot through Belfast's Catholic Lower Falls area, the British Army said.

The soldier was the 318th fatality in almost three years of strife in Northern Ireland between Catholics, Protestants, the outlawed Irish Republican Army and British security forces.

Meanwhile, passersby at Crossmaglen near the Irish Republic border this afternoon found Peter Bennett, a 23-year-old Catholic, who was abducted by gunmen early today from his brother-in-law's farmhouse at nearby Newtown Hamilton.

Mr. Bennett had been tarred

and feathered and shot twice in the right thigh and once in his left leg.

A police spokesman said it was a "typical IRA-type job." Investigators tried to determine what made him a target for IRA vengeance.

The IRA squad that abducted Mr. Bennett also shot his brother-in-law, Peter O'Callaghan, in the arm when Mr. O'Callaghan tried to escape through a rear door of the farmhouse, police said.

More explosions rocked Belfast today as the fire-gutted hulk of what was the city's biggest department store 24 hours ago still smoldered.

The abduction followed the beating and tarring and feathering last night of a 15-year-old Belfast Catholic schoolgirl. The IRA accused her of spying for the police. The IRA Official wing claimed responsibility for the act and warned further punishments would come for any "informers."

Czech Pilot-Writer Honored by Russians

PRAGUE, May 11 (Reuters)—A Czech former fighter pilot, who wrote a book which is banned here because he fought in the West, has been decorated by the Soviet Union for his wartime services.

The award was made at a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy here last night to Frantisek Fajtl, who fought with Britain's Royal Air Force during the first part of World War II before being transferred to the Czechoslovak forces in the Soviet Union.

His book, "I Was Shot Down," disappeared from book stores then, but became available again during the liberal era of 1968. It disappeared from the shops again in 1970.

5 Fly the Coop On Samba Beat

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11 (AP)—Five prisoners in the city jail of the small Brazilian town of Franco da Rocha danced their way to freedom last weekend, newspapers here reported.

While four of the inmates beat out an improvised samba rhythm using drinking glasses, combs and matchboxes, the fifth provided added percussion by scraping a saw against the bars of the cell.

After the music stopped, the jailer, who had been enjoying the show from another room, went to investigate. The cell was empty.

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Delayed Action

There was something characteristic of President Nixon's whole action with respect to the "interdiction" of North Vietnamese military supplies in the use of self-activating mines. They are explosive—but since they did not activate themselves for several days, there was a pause before the explosions. The diplomatic effects were similarly delayed; the military effects could not become apparent on the battlefield for weeks, if not months. And at home, it may be a long time before the full impact of the President's stroke can be appraised.

It did not, for example, produce the immediate surge of broad demonstrations created by the incursions into Laos and Cambodia. But that surge is building up. Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponents for the presidency were unanimously and immediately hostile to the interdiction effort. Their stand, however, cannot be evaluated, in precise political terms, until November. And the moves in Congress to curtail the powers of the presidency, whether in general or with respect to Vietnam in particular, do not seem likely to bear fruit in this session.

In other words, public reaction to the mining of Haiphong harbor will not have any earlier effect upon the fighting now in progress than the mining itself—unless the fluid diplomatic situation takes on some new aspect of crisis. But the long-range results of this climax to a long, and increasingly unpopular, exercise of executive prerogative will almost certainly result in the curtailment of that prerogative, whether by act of

Congress, by congressional amendment or simply by the weight of popular and congressional opinion.

It can be argued, for example, that the mining of North Vietnamese harbors constitutes no greater constitutional problem than the dispatch of drafted men into an undeclared war—which was done in Korea, as well as in Vietnam. But much has occurred since Korea, much since the defeat of the Bricker amendment—which sought to place constitutional restrictions upon treaties and executive agreements. The prestige of the White House has been diminishing, and fear of the President's powers as commander-in-chief have steadily increased.

But the eventual issue is not whether presidential authority is to be limited, but how national authority is to be executed. The Senate, a traditional source of authority, whether as ally or opponent of the President, has had no real spokesman since Lyndon B. Johnson. Rather, it has become the forum for presidential candidates, each more concerned to establish his individual image than to promote a constructive legislative program. The House is hampered by its size and two-year tenure. Mr. Nixon, in his efforts to sustain the international position of his office, has undoubtedly given a serious blow to its effectiveness at home. But will the alternative be simply another President, with another program, or some genuine re-creation of legislative vitality? Like the mines, this issue has been activated, but its action is delayed.

Mrs. Meir's Trip: Sign of the Times

Mrs. Meir's trip to Romania is the first by an Israeli premier to an East European socialist country. It raises the off chance of Mideast mediation, since Romania enjoys normal relations with Cairo as well as Tel Aviv and has made a deliberate practice, for reasons of its own, of providing good offices to any international disputants disposed to use them. We would be surprised, nonetheless, if this chance of mediation were realized. Mediation as a diplomatic technique has been attempted extensively in the Mideast over the last three years. The Big Four, the Big Two, the United Nations and the United States have all tried and failed. They failed not for want of diligence or diplomatic skill but because the essence of the Mideast problem, far from being the role of outsiders, is the relationship of the states in the region. The outsiders can and should determine their own rules; the states cannot reasonably expect their own relationship to be shaped by anyone except themselves.

The visit to Romania, a state known most for its determination to set its own course, does suggest a change in the international atmosphere surrounding the Mideast question. The region has become—if only temporarily—tranquil enough to allow this particular exercise in diplomatic tourism. As the grumbles from Cairo indicate, Mrs. Meir's

tour represents a certain break in the international isolation which the Arab states and their patrons have attempted to impose on Israel (especially since 1967). Even Cairo's grumbles do not carry very loud and clear. Other East Europeans may lack the latitude to receive an Israeli premier, but some are showing signs of wanting to soften the harsh face towards Israel which Moscow imposed upon them after the six-day war. The Soviet Union itself, though it has not restored diplomatic relations, has accepted a minimal level of diplomatic contact—to say nothing of the more complex relationship signified by the continuing emigration of Soviet Jews.

Demonstrably, the international community—including the United States and to a necessarily lesser extent the Soviet Union—is getting accustomed to the status quo in the Mideast. The region is not at the moment the "powderkeg" Mr. Nixon once said it was; hence the diplomatic fire engines are back in their stations. There is evidently a willingness, born perhaps of frustration as much as insight, to let Israel and, in particular, Egypt define their own relationship. But Israel is still without the association with its neighbor that is its heart's desire, and Egypt is without its lost land, and nothing can be taken for granted as long as that is so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Asian Priorities

Hopeful prospects for peace in South Asia have been threatened by a flareup of fighting between Indian and Pakistani troops along their Kashmir cease-fire line and by indications that the leaders of both countries are failing to give planned negotiations the priority they deserve.

Diplomatic representatives of the two warring neighbors set an example for other nations in conflict two weeks ago when they sat down together in the Pakistani hill station of Murree to prepare for direct peace talks between their leaders in early June. The spirit of friendship and flexibility that surrounded the Murree meetings offered hope for eventual settlement of differences that have divided and bloodied the Indian subcontinent for more than two decades.

The Kashmir clash, which both sides have wisely sought to play down, violates the spirit of Murree. Further such incidents

could destroy all hope for the long-range settlement that had begun to appear possible. It is obviously imperative that political leaders on both sides exercise tighter control over military hotbeds who are still spoiling for a fight.

The outbreak of fighting in Kashmir also underscores the importance of the earliest possible meeting between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Bhutto to settle pressing problems arising out of their recent war and to begin to resolve long-standing differences, particularly the volatile Kashmir question. A recent dispatch from New Delhi suggested that the Gandhi-Bhutto summit might have to be postponed until early July because both leaders have plans for foreign travel in June. Certainly neither can have business abroad that is more urgent than the joint solution of their common problems at home on the subcontinent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mining North Vietnam's Ports

Even Mr. Wallace's comment—that he hoped the decision was the right decision—touched a tender spot. This is the growing concern at the way Army and White House intelligence is always wrong. Why has so desperate a stage been reached, even the silent majority is asking if the war has not been culpably mismanaged.

—From the Times (London).

Because so much is at stake for the Russians—and their allies—it is not surprising that they are taking their time in orchestrating a reply to the President's latest move.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1897
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Honduras has been the scene of many revolutions, few of which have been successful. Gen. Policarpo Bonilla came into power after he had carried through a successful revolution. He has been in office four years. He is a Liberal in politics, and his ambition has been to give the people the greatest measure of liberty possible. Naturally, there is opposition to both the man and his ideas.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1932
LONDON—News of the marriage in Moscow of Miss Isadora Duncan, the famous dancer, who has been making a long stay in Russia, has been received here by Mr. Harle, who was until a year ago her secretary and manager and is now appearing in "Calvo" at His Majesty's Theatre. According to a cable message received by him, Miss Duncan has become the bride of Serge Yessennin. The bride and groom are now reported to be in Berlin.

—From the Financial Times (London).



And There Are Facilities for National TV and Press Services as Well as International Telephone and Telegraph—Did I Say Something Wrong?

Triangulating the Circle

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Unable to square the Vietnamese circle, President Nixon apparently hopes to triangulate it. Addressing himself particularly to Russia and China, Hanoi's great power backers, he opened wider the doors marked "war" and "peace" and seemed to suggest a choice. Judging by their actions, not their protestations, the Communist behemoths have so far chosen peace.

Nixon offered both an implicit pledge of more generous terms for compromise and an actual demonstration of tough resolve if this pledge is ignored. Should Moscow and Peking accept the embargo imposed on arms shipments or do nothing violent to try and break it, Washington hopes to enlist their tacit support in bringing the conflict to an end.

Just what this could mean is hard to say. Britain urges Russia to join in reconvening the lapsed Geneva Conference on Indochina. Meanwhile the Paris peace talks are suspended—but not dead.

Played Quietly

The diplomatic game around the bloody battlefield is apparently being played in quiet among Washington, Moscow and Peking rather than near the Paris discussions. Only sound and fury emerge from the stalemated conference's periphery.

One is led to suspect that Moscow still plans to welcome President Nixon this month, is calmly continuing the SALT negotiations and wishes to avoid a naval confrontation with the United States. Thus a Kremlin decision appears to have been taken to join in constricting Vietnam's global risks.

One cannot help wondering if a preliminary undertaking to limit these risks was not agreed upon by Brezhnev and Kissinger before Nixon announced his blockade. Secret contacts between Washington and Peking have also been exceptionally active. It is safe to assume that American assurances were given that mil-

itary activities would be kept adequately far from China and that Chinese concern with South-east Asia is understood. The policy of triangulating the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and China involves imagination and risk. However, Washington claims it is making insistent efforts to limit that risk and describes it as "acceptable."

Caution

Zealous aviation and naval commanders over and around North Vietnam must now be cautioned to avoid anything that might enrage either Moscow or Peking. This adds a difficult but not insurmountable responsibility to officers in charge of the air-sea operation designed to slowly induce a more compromising mood in Hanoi.

The immediate problem facing the United States and still threatening its new effort to achieve settlement by diplomatic triangulation is the problem of the battlefield itself. One knows that Gen. Giap, a great captain, is painstaking in prepositioning the supplies his forces require. Therefore it is axiomatic that large stockpiles still exist in and near South Vietnam on which Giap can draw for at least another month.

If during that time, the Communists are able to roll up Saigon's forces at Hue, in the Central Highlands, or near the capital itself, the entire South Vietnamese political and army structure might crumble before Nixon's new diplomatic effort has even a chance to take effect. Should Giap produce a climactic victory during the next few weeks he could disintegrate the Saigon state. Then no diplomatic settlement—except ratification of chaos—would be left, either among the three great interested capitals or in Paris or London.

On the other hand, if Giap is not able to destroy southern defenses with fresh hammer blows, the American naval blockade would be felt and Hanoi would have to reduce its sights.

Then, as Nixon hopes, the basis for an acceptable compromise solution could be found and Washington, Moscow and Peking might all in one or another way endorse it not actually guarantee it.

Neither Hanoi nor Saigon would be entirely happy about such an outcome but Washington would be hugely relieved to find itself at last rid of an uncomfortable burden. Peking cannot say as much but obviously welcomes a solution that doesn't give all Indochina to tough and militant Hanoi.

Even Moscow, while seeing its dream of a pro-Soviet Southeast Asian bloc fading, is interested in peace to the west of Russia and a reduction in rearmament expenses. Its primordial problem remains the long-range competition with its only worrisome neighbor, China. Vietnam is only one piece in that puzzle.

A Quota by Any Other Name

By Robert Bendiner

NEW YORK—When the Democratic party assemblies in Miami Beach in July, it is all too possible that it will plunge into an ordeal worse than the primaries which, to borrow a phrase from Lewis Carroll, are turning out to be an agony in Twenty-three Fits.

The basis for this cheery prospect is the lively chance that seats will be carried away by the reforms devised by the McGovern-Fraser Commission for making the party more democratic and more representative than any political party has ever been before. Most of these changes were long overdue and have evolved little or no opposition, but one—undoubtedly the most important—was vaguely conceived, ambiguously drawn up and loaded with potential mischief.

This time-bomb, which has already begun ticking, is the reform commission's injunction to the Democratic state parties "to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination," which is admirable, by invoking a concept that is not. They are to take affirmative steps to make their delegations representative of their respective state populations in terms of minority groups, women and young people, defined as those from 18 to 30.

Nobody speaks of quotas, but since any state party may have to prove, under challenge, that it has done everything possible to achieve a perfect balance, what recourse has a conscientious chairman but to let every state-maker know that he is expected to have so many blacks, so many women, so many youths, etc.?

Many state party chairmen have done exactly that—but not always with practical effect. Florida's chairman can show voluminous evidence of his efforts, but not enough to prevent women's groups from challenging the end result. Kenneth A. Bode, who served on the McGovern-Fraser Commission and now heads the Center for Political Reform, is quoted as having served notice that his group will ask the Credentials Committee not to seat any delegation with a women's representation of less than 40 percent—no matter how it was selected.

A glaring weakness of the commission's mandate, besides its vagueness, is the total absence of remedy. Challenging creden-

tials is nothing new in the history of conventions, but up to now they have generally involved a choice between two contending slates, both claiming legitimacy. In such cases the Credentials Committee either chose one or the other or, Solomon-like, seated both factions, allowing each member a half-vote. But what is this year's committee, headed by Mrs. Patricia Harris, to do with a delegation is challenged, say, for having too few Hispanics or a preponderance of male chauvinists?

And why expect the challenges to stop there? Indians, too, deserve a voice at the convention. Even assuming that religious groups stay out of the game, a today's world full of organized minority groupings, from the chronically poor to the retired pensioners. And surely the aging, as such, have as many problems as the young and suffer even more from economic discrimination.

Mrs. Harris is highly regarded for her skill, but the choices open to her committee are not wide. It cannot order a new convention opened or have a state stage another quick run-through of its own slate of conventions. And it will surely not deprive a state of its representation; the political consequences to the party would be catastrophic.

One suggestion is that the committee might draw on some of a state's alternates to correct an imbalance in the delegation. But the group of alternates may not yield enough

of the particular minority needed to make a satisfactory substitution. More important, what legal right would the committee have to replace, in whole or in part, an elected delegation no matter how unbalanced, with one of its own, no matter how proportional to the population?

By the same token, what can the challengers do—short of denouncing the convention and walking out, which they may well do—if the Credentials Committee rejects their protest? They can go to court, perhaps, but it is all but impossible to envision a judge closing down a national political party convention until a state, contrary to its own laws, has another try at picking an acceptable slate. It is not, after all, illegal to vote for an unbalanced ticket.

The very thought shows, in fact, how far we have come from the days when New York political bosses devoutly believed that every ticket should include an Irishman, a WASP, an Italian and a Jew, all from different boroughs—while scandalous reforms, contending that merit is all, would have accepted four Moslems from Staten Island.

From the historic dream that race, religion and, later, sex would one day be no bar to any post or privilege, some have come around to the concept that they should, on the contrary, be made specific qualifications for both. The net result is that the bars have not been removed at all, but only moved about. This change in the dream may be a gain for some in the very short run but a loss for all in the end.

Nixon's Long Decision

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON—Even though he began to move more than a week ago toward his decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam, President Nixon did not give the final signal to the military to execute the plan until nearly 2 p.m. (EST) Monday—seven hours before his speech to the nation and minutes after a final, sober private talk with the two men who were closest to him during his deliberations.

They were John B. Connally, the secretary of the Treasury, and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser. Earlier that morning, they had attended a meeting of the National Security Council. When they returned to their offices after noon they found on their desks a summons to return to the Oval Office.

It was a brief meeting but it said much about Mr. Nixon's moods and his troubles. Of course, he already had made up his mind to take stern action to stem the flow of supplies to the North Vietnamese. He had made the decision in privacy and he had drafted the speech by himself at Camp David, Md., during the weekend. The council meeting that morning had been a formality.

But what he wanted to do in those brief moments with his two advisers was run through it all again, to talk about the impact on the Russians and on the American people, before giving the final, irrevocable order.

No Place to Go

As such, this brief session symbolized and perhaps even encapsulated the uncertainty, frustration and finally the sense of having no place else to go that had gripped the President and the White House for nearly a week before the speech.

According to a fragmentary reconstruction of events pieced together from private sources and public statements Tuesday, Mr. Nixon began thinking seriously of the mining strategy when Mr. Kissinger returned from Paris on May 2 and told the President of an evening write-down of his unsuccessful session earlier that day with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Kissinger reported that, despite earlier optimism, Hanoi's demands remained unchanged while hints from the Russians that they might be able to induce the enemy to talk seriously had proved to be empty.

Last week, Mr. Nixon conferred frequently with Mr. Kissinger and, in his private office in the Executive Office Building, held several long chats with Mr. Connally. With Mr. Kissinger, he talked philosophy and tactics, rejecting at one point a suggestion from elsewhere in the bureaucracy that he try to stem the flow of supplies by landing South Vietnamese Marines in the North.

In Mr. Connally's presence, he talked mainly about his philosophy of America's role and responsibility, and about his con-

viction that the prestige of his office and the influence of his nation in world councils depended upon the manner in which he ended the war in Vietnam. These are convictions that he said to hold as strongly in private as in public. Mr. Connally did challenge them and indeed, he infuriated them.

According to his press secretary, Ron Ziegler, the President consulted others inside and outside the White House. By the end of last week, he saw his options disappearing.

The negotiating track to peace seems to lead nowhere; the prospects for Vietnamization, an alternate strategy of disengagement in which he has poured much energy for three years, seemed scarcely brighter. In the words of one aide he saw "the foreign policy of the United States resting on the backs of the Vietnamese," and suddenly they seemed far less strong than he had earlier advertised them to be.

He retreated to Camp David last Friday evening, though he in touch with aides by telephone. Monday afternoon, before he gave his speech, he asked for a critique of what he had written there from Raymond K. Price Jr., the head of his speech-writing team, but did most of the editing himself.

When he had issued his order and finished his speech, Mr. Nixon expressed no further public doubts at a briefing for congressional leaders early Monday evening in the Roosevelt Room in the White House. He seated himself between plaques of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt and began by saying:

"Let me come directly to the point and tell you of a decision I have had to make."

Then he summarized the speech he was about to deliver, ran through the options he had rejected, and asked—according to one aide present—"guilty" for their support. The men around the table, poker-faced, did not react. But Mr. Nixon had not by his manner invited reaction.

The telegrams that came to the White House in vast numbers Tuesday were said by the White House to be running four to one in Mr. Nixon's favor. Mr. Ziegler characterized it as the President's mood as "determined and serene." But there was also a sense at the White House of weariness about the future and weariness about the past.

Perhaps Mr. Kissinger summarized it best Tuesday morning at a briefing called to elaborate on the speech. When Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News asked him why the President seemed confident that his latest move would work in view of "the long history of mismanagement about the Vietnam war," he seemed to sigh and shrug and look painfully tired and sad.

"Peter, these decisions have to be seen in the context of choices that are available. This decision [was] reached prayerfully and on the best belief that it will work, but only event will prove whether it will."

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Itman's 'Images' Aptly Named

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 11 (UPI)—

Robert Altman, who made

strongly "images" which was awarded

the festival grand prize in 1970, is

in Cannes with his new film

"Images," something in a far dif-

ferent vein than his ruddy black-

and white "M*A*S*H," which he

is now serving in Korea.

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From Israel comes a touching

minor film, "I Love You Rosa,"

distinguished by the beguiling

acting of a little boy, Michael Ben-

Adam. It is based on an ancient

legend and it has an Old Testa-

ment simplicity, but not, alas, the

breavity of biblical narrative.

The scene is Jerusalem in 1812

Rosa, a widow of 21, according

to a Jewish tradition, can only

remarry if she takes one of her

husband's brothers as her bride-

groom. Two of these are already

married and the sole bachelor is

11 years old.

At 13, this youngster, Nissim,

goes to live in Rosa's house. He

falls in love with her and shows

his devotion by undertaking ar-

duous jobs. His passion is not

reciprocated and he runs away to

return at 18 to marry her or set

her free. He is now wealthy and

theatrical handsomeness. They wed

and Rosa, the myth tells us, lived

to be 107 and bore 10 children.

Like all the films at Cannes,

"I Love You Rosa" does not know

when to stop. The pace is slow

and a bit uncertain, but the per-

formance of Ben-Adam as the

young boy is one of exquisite sen-

sitivity. It is a joy to have him re-

peatedly when Nissim comes to

manhood by an actor who recom-

mends George Jessel. The endless

flashbacks to the deathbed of the

boy's great-grandmother might

be reduced to advantage.

Rosa's Style

Director Francesco Rosi has

cultivated a dehydrated style of

presentation. That he has done

this deliberately makes it no less

effective. He seems to have de-

termined that if he cannot be

great, he will at least be dull.

Some years ago, he tackled a

film biography of the Sicilian

bandit, Salvatore Giuliano, whose

gaily exploits the journalist

Mike Stern had vividly recorded,

together with interviews with the

hounded desperado. In Rosi's

motion picture the salary-saving

device of leaving out the prin-

cipal character was employed and

one saw neither Giuliano nor any

of his romantic adventures. In-

stead there was a two-hour post-

mortem discussion about his

career.

In "Il Caso Mattei," Rosi's

latest film unveiled at the festi-

val last night, we have a sup-

posed biography of Enrico Mattei,

a well-known public figure in

Italy during the post-war years.

He rose from resistance leader to

be appointed to the AGIP, the

state enterprise of oil prospec-

tion. He died when his plane

crashed on arrival at the Milan

airport in 1962 and it is hinted

here and elsewhere—that he was

murdered.

The material is certainly ser-

viceable, but Rosi, as is his wont,

has made it almost exclusively

into a series of business meet-

ings. One rarely leaves the con-

ference room and whatever hap-

pened to Mattei, there is no

doubt that the film talks itself

to death. The general impres-

sion it leaves is of having at-

tended not a motion picture but

of having become a member of

an oil company board... with-

out pay. Only in the very last

minutes does the film come

alive cinematically with the

total flight. These scenes—the

departure from Sicily in the

sunny afternoon, the falling of

the plane, the glimmers of the

storm and the flash of the wire-

less-room, its windows drenched

with rain—remind us that Rosi,

if he would only desert his

sterile style, might emerge as an

arresting moviemaker. Gianmar-

Volante, a much over-rated actor,

stars, but due to an extremely

monotonous script, he can only

impersonate an oil man with his

mouth endlessly open.

Second Entry

A second Italian entry was

seen today: "Mimi Metallurgico

Perito nell'Onore" (Mimi, the

Director

Robert Altman,

back at

the Cannes

Festival with

his new film

"Images,"

expects to win.

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his new film

"Images,"

-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	First High Low Last Cr%	High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	First High Low Last Cr%	High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	First High Low Last Cr%
22 1/2	22 1/4	1.00	100	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 1 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	1.00	100	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 1 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	1.00	100	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 1 1/2

(Continued on Page 19)

S. Line Seen a Block to Monetary Reform

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—U.S. Treasury's position on monetary reform is seen as a block to the United States' efforts to achieve a balance-of-payments surplus, according to a report by the House of Representatives.

Connally Sees Poor Outlook for Reform

Edwin L. Dale Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury, Connally said yesterday that the common view of the rest of the world is that the United States is "inward-looking" and that it is not doing enough to help other countries.

Connally spoke informally to a group of about 20 people, mostly from the private sector, at a luncheon at the State Department.

He said the United States is "not dragging" its monetary reform, adding that he is "inward-looking" and that it is not doing enough to help other countries.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICL Names Sperry Rand Executive

International Computers Ltd. (ICL), of Britain, announces the appointment of Geoffrey Cross, an executive of Sperry Rand Corp., as its managing director. Mr. Cross, who is 38, was Sperry Rand's vice-president and general manager for marketing and service activities in the Americas. He succeeded A.L.C. Humphreys, who has been named deputy chairman of the company, the only major British-owned computer manufacturer in the country. Mr. Cross is a naturalized U.S. citizen. He was born and raised in Britain.

Firms Eye Japan Plane Study

Canadair Ltd. and Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. are seeking to take part in a study proposed recently by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on the feasibility of building a new jet airliner in Japan. The plane would be a medium-sized twin-jet airliner equipped with essentially the same Rolls-Royce engines used for the L1011 TriStar tri-jet. Japanese officials say the proposal for a joint feasibility study will be considered along with other plans already under consideration. Canadair is a subsidiary of General Dynamics Corp.

U.S. Steel Companies Optimistic

U.S. Steel Corp. believes that if steel industry volume this year climbs the projected 7 to 8 percent, its own volume "should rise about 10 percent," Edwin H. Gott, chairman, reports. The reason, he says, is that "many of the products that will be in greater demand this year also are the ones which we can produce in greater volume." He was referring to shipments of steel products to the capital goods sector, including structural and plate, areas which have lagged behind the recovery in the rest of the steel market.

Trend Is Worrying Europeans

Wage Gap Narrows Between U.S., Others

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—After years of widening, the gap in wage rates between the United States and its major competitors is narrowing. This may make U.S. goods more competitive, help the dollar and cause some U.S. companies to reconsider plans for expansion in Europe.

For Europe, the trend is worrisome. "Our wages aren't just rising, they are soaring," says a man at Common Market headquarters in Brussels. "This not only means American exporters are going to be more competitive in our markets; they will be more competitive in third markets, too."

The statistics are dramatic. In Italy, average total compensation in manufacturing soared to \$1.81 an hour in 1970—nearly triple the 1960 rate. The U.S. figure advanced to \$4.20 an hour, a rise of 50 percent from 1960.

Last year, the Italian figure again rose faster than the U.S. rate. This time, however, the gap narrowed to \$2.18 an hour from \$2.39. Of course, last year's figures are affected by the world currency realignment as well as by inflation. But the main point is that wages in many foreign countries today are high enough that a big percentage gain also produces a big absolute gain, too big enough to narrow the gap with U.S. rates.

The following figures for the average hourly total compensation of production workers in manufacturing detail the wage trend for key countries. All amounts are expressed in dollars, and the 1971 figures are adjusted to reflect the currency realignment of late last year.

	1960	1970	1971
Japan	0.29	1.06	1.46
Italy	0.29	1.81	2.20
Netherlands	0.64	1.38	2.47
France	0.80	1.97	2.01
Britain	0.52	1.32	1.82
Belgium	0.85	1.87	2.53
West Germany	0.85	2.28	2.93
Sweden	1.21	2.58	3.23
Canada	1.13	2.48	3.23
United States	2.64	4.20	4.46

In 1960, a manufacturer could hire nine hours of labor in Japan for the cost of only one in the United States. But by last year, the U.S. hourly wage bought only three hours of work in Japan.

The rising cost of wages is, of course, having its effect on profitability. Rollei-Werke AG, the West German camera maker, is shifting two thirds of its domestic production from Braunschweig to Singapore. In addition, the company is building two more plants to handle still more production there. The company says high wages in West Germany and low wages in Singapore are the main reasons it has shifted operations. Since the move, Rollei-Werke has been able to slash prices 25 percent, an official says.

But West Germany is not alone. To escape sharply rising wages at home, a big British manufacturer shifts some of its production to poor southern European nations.

In Italy, Montecatini Edison announced a \$295 million loss for last year. Write-offs accounted for a big chunk of the deficit, but rising wages also

contributed heavily, the chemical maker said. In the Netherlands, parliament is so worried about the rise in wages that there is talk of reviving the wage controls abolished last summer.

"There is no doubt that the wage gap between America and other major industrial countries is closing fast," concludes a spokesman for the 33-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

The main reason for the trend is easy to see. The OECD figures below show that the average annual percentage increase in earnings lately has been far steeper in other industrialized

nations than in the United States. These rates are based on local currencies and, of course, do not reflect the realignment of exchange rates internationally:

	1968-69	1969-70
Japan	13.4%	15.6%
Sweden	8.4%	8.9%
France	4.0	10.9
Italy	7.1	17.3
Germany	7.1	12.8
Britain	6.1	12.8
United States	4.5	6.1

Many factors cause this steep inflation abroad. Most wealthier European countries have long suffered from labor shortages that have tended to push wages up. While recent economic slow-downs have increased unemployment rates, economic woes in Europe have been less severe than the recent U.S. recession.

House Rejects Move to Set Import Quotas

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 218 to 192, today rejected protectionist amendments to a pending bill that would increase the U.S. minimum wage rate.

The House voted to adopt a substitute for the measure, previously cleared by the House Labor Committee.

The committee's bill provided authority for import quotas, higher tariffs and other restrictions on goods imported from any country with labor standards below those of the United States. The substitute bill, adopted tentatively by the House, deleted from its provisions any of the protectionist features in the original measure.

After taking this action, the House approved an increase in the minimum wage to \$4 an hour, from \$1.60 an hour.

Such a change alone could discourage companies from establishing plants abroad to get cheap labor. Keeping the capital inside the United States would strengthen the dollar by helping the American balance of payments.

The U.S. balance of payments also will benefit, of course, to the extent that the narrowing of the wage gap helps make U.S. goods more competitive with foreign goods. In most cases, wage rises are boosting costs of foreign-made goods.

But you cannot always count on that. D. J. Edie & Co., investment advisory subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, estimates Japanese wages will soar about 13 percent this year—but that productivity could rise as much as 15 percent. "Hence there may well be a 2 percent net fall in the unit labor cost of manufacturers," the company says.

Spain Vetoes Curbs
MADRID, May 11 (AP)—Spain has vetoed the United States' effort to limit its shoe exports to America, press reports said today. Official sources confirmed the reports. Commercial Ministry officials reportedly stressed that Spanish shoe exports account for only 3 percent of the shoe market in the United States, and said a cut would severely damage the Spanish shoe industry.

NYSE Urged To End Fixed Service Rates

Worry Over Bad Effect Baseless, Study Says

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The New York Stock Exchange should abolish fixed commission rates because they have tended to produce inefficiency in the stock market and to support weaker brokerage firms while depriving investors of cheaper services, according to a new study made public yesterday.

There is "little basis" for concern about adverse consequences from competitive pricing, said Wharton School finance professors Irwin Friend and Marshall E. Blume in their study, made possible with a grant from Salomon Brothers.

Fixed minimum rates for stock transactions, with few exceptions, have been applied by Big Board member firms since 1932. The exchange and most member firms still support a minimum rate structure to protect both the industry and small investors from what they see as declining services or price wars.

Lower Costs
In their study, the professors argue that costs for almost all brokerage firm services would (on average) drop. Moreover, they say customers would pay only for those services which they wanted and "no significant group of investors" would be worse off than now.

There would be other consequences, said the authors, some of which would adversely affect less efficient stock brokerage firms. Among the key findings:

• Institutional and large individual investors probably would benefit more than small investors who acquire their stock directly rather than through a financial intermediary. But, the report says, the smallest individual investors typically own their stock through such an intermediary (a mutual fund, for example) and would benefit immediately through lower institutional transaction costs.

• In a transitional period between the status quo and the absence of fixed commissions, which should start "without excessive delay," new rates on very small orders—up to \$1,000 or so—placed directly by investors may be as high or higher than now. In the long run, such investors will gravitate to firms most efficient in handling their business and "it is possible that rates for all orders would be lower than they are now."

• Profitability of the NYSE brokerage community would probably be lowered, "since the monopolistic component reflecting the exchange's fixing of prices would disappear." Growth in demand, however, associated with more aggressive competition and reduction in service charges, would offset at least part of the decline.

Big Board Prices Rise But Mood Stays Wary

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—Prices registered a cautious advance today in continued slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

They opened with a small decline, then moved slightly higher until noon. From that point on there was no definite trend in either direction.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 3.76 at 934.83. At 10:30 a.m., the average showed a loss of 1.21.

Brokers noted that investors were remaining cautious in reaction to the Vietnam situation. The Soviet Union's reply to the U.S. decision to "ban" North Vietnam's harbors and bomb supply lines from China was considered mild, they said. However, they added, investors were still concerned about the Chinese government's reaction to the U.S. decision.

Oil Stocks Gain
The best performers of the session were the stocks of the international oil majors, which advanced on President Nixon's announcement of an increase in oil import quotas. In this category, Standard Oil of Ohio advanced 2 1/4 to 84 1/4; Texaco gained 1/2 to 30 1/2; Standard Oil of California was up 3/4 to 57 1/4 and Standard Oil of New Jersey rose 3/8 to 71 1/2. All were actively traded.

An announcement by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton that he intended to give his permission for the construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline spurred interest in issues with Alaskan holdings. Alaskan Interstate, the most actively traded issue, tacked on 1 5/8 to 44 1/2 on a turnover of 315,700 shares.

The company is a diversified holding concern engaged in natural gas transmission in Alaska and in construction work. Atlantic Richfield, which has vast holdings of crude oil and natural gas reserves in the North Slope of Alaska, gained 1 1/2 to 54 1/4 after trading as high as 66.

Amex Firm
Prices on the American Stock Exchange moved up for the second day in a row, recovering from their slump earlier in the week over the government's new aggressive Vietnam policy. Today the index closed at 27.32 up 0.12 following a rise yesterday of 0.13.

Trading in the OTC market was described as unusually light, with most price changes fractional. For example, decliners included Deluxe Check, off 3/4 to 47 1/4 bid and Sage Administrative, in the food management field, also off 3/4 to 29 3/4.

NASDAQ active included Eastman Corp., 42 1/8, off 1/4; Crutcher Resources, 10 1/2, up 1/8; North Central Air, 6 3/8, up 1/8; and Armac Enterprise, 18 3/8, up 2.

Of the 3,053 issues traded, 1,001 rose, 435 declined and 1,617 were unchanged. The industrial average was up 1.73 at 135.41.

Pakistan Cuts Rupee By More Than 50%
RAWALPINDI, May 11 (Reuters).—Pakistan today announced a massive devaluation of the rupee by 56.7 percent.

The devaluation will take effect immediately. The new value is 11 rupees to the U.S. dollar (38 pence sterling) instead of the old rate of 4.76 rupees.

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Dunlop Earnings Rose 31.8% Last Year

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. net profit rose 31.8 percent last year, the tire producer reported today.

Dunlop said net attributable profit was \$11.6 million (\$30 million), up from \$8.8 million the previous year.

The company announced a final dividend of 4 1/2 pence, making a total 8 1/8 pence for the year, unchanged.

Dunlop said sales rose 3.9 percent to \$585 million, up from \$563 million in 1970.

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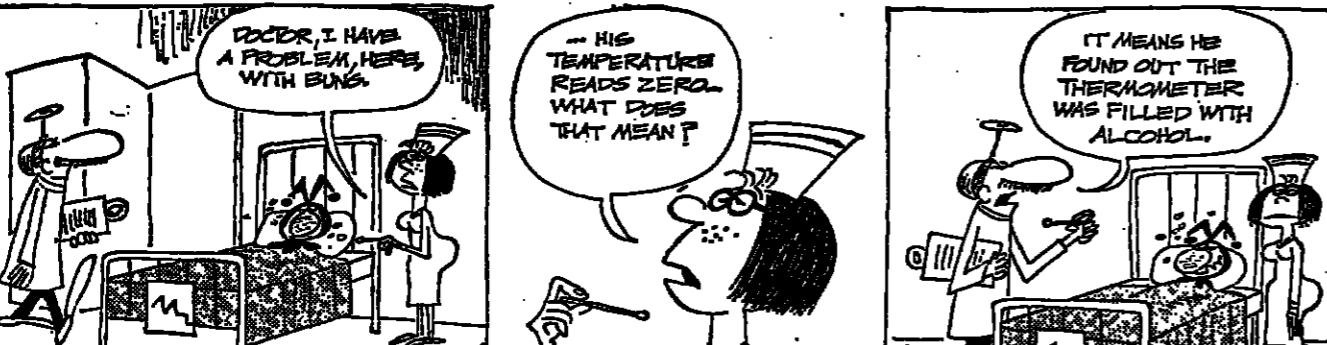
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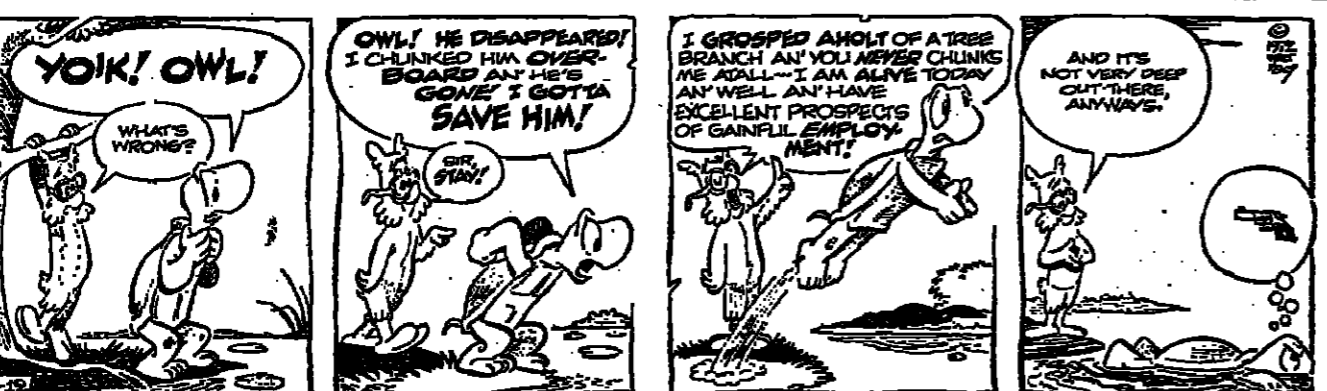
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Perhaps the most common bidding error made by amateurs is bidding a five-card suit twice. For the opening bidder to rebid a five-card suit is seldom right, and for the responder to do so is almost never right.

South made this mistake on the diagramed deal, and as a result landed in an inferior game contract. In addition, good defense gave him an opportunity to misjudge the play, and he took it.

North was not quite strong enough to open one no-trump, and followed the normal course of opening one no-trump. South's jump rebid to three spades (the responder should have based on a six-card suit--with his hand he had no reason to place such emphasis on spades).

If he felt hesitant about three no-trump, the bid most experts would choose, he should have jumped to three diamonds, in-

NORTH (D)	
♠ A J 3	
♥ K 6 3	
♦ J 9 5 4	
♣ K Q J	
WEST	
♠ 7 6 2	
♥ Q 10 9 5	
♦ Q 10	
♣ 10 8 5 3	
SOUTH	
♠ K Q 10 8 4	
♥ A 8	
♦ K 8 6	
♣ 7 6 2	

Both sides were vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1NT	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HONOR	CHIAI	SHOS
AMALIA	HAILE	ELITE
MIARIS	INARI	NIER
ENDIG	ENDIG	ENDIG
HIENIA	LAOS	
CREDIT	SENO	DOFF
RIIA	SCIELLO	EULIS
TAIO	SEHO	NDIA
STIEAN	SGREIT	TIAM
AUDIE	UP	PIETILE
OCITANE	PIETRO	JOIT
SPATIS	UIT	WITCH
STALIK	STIA	ANIELE
AIKIS	YANG	SEIAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NITL	VENAH	HARXOT	BALMOG
□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LUSTY FENCE POROUS GRISLY
Answer: From a ruse, you can make certain of this--SURE

BOOKS

THE RISE OF THE UNMELTABLE ETHNIC

By Michael Novak. Macmillan. 321 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

MICHAEL NOVAK's essay on what he calls "politics and culture in the seventies" is an argument for establishing ethnic groups such as Poles, Italians, Greeks and Slavs into a new liberal constituency, a little like the one that existed in F.D.R.'s day. As a man of liberal persuasion himself, he is not willing to concede these ethnic peoples to the conservatives, although he admits that they have either been pushed into right-wing postures or allowed to assume them by default. The Greeks, Italians, Slavs and Poles have been lumped together as hardhats and thus have earned the scorn of the intellectuals and old-line Americans, many of established social and financial position who have always had reservations about immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.

He fires away on every le Why doesn't a curator who organize an exhibition of his art organize one of Lithuanian art? One of six people in New York is of Italian origin. Only 14 out of 165 are deans at the City University. Why educated classes find it so hard to understand the man who drives a beer truck?

He discusses with some p agency the ethnic response housing, to college radicals, the flag and patriotism and understanding and absence sympathy. They exercise themselves in defense of the big and Indians, but they reveal most stereotyped of ethnic about the people who are subject of the book.

And Mr. Novak never makes clear why the WASP establishment and the intellectuals were able to get away with it. Why didn't the Poles Greeks or Slavs assert their ethnic differences? Why did it not contribute a literature that embodied their ancient values these values in transition? He comes Willsa Cather, instead of countryman of Mr. Novak's, who "My Antonia"?

Throughout his respect for influence of the intellectual excessive. F.D.R. depended much on such men as Crump Memphis and Hague of New City as he did on Rex Tugue Eisenhower had no trouble being Adlai Stevenson, the last of the intellectuals. Does really think that "The New Review of Books" or "The New York Times" shakes the capital over the nation? Th is a whole world west of Hobot that would let Manhattan br off from the East Coast and fl to sea without shedding a sin tear. Too often Mr. Novak determined to lay the lacks of own group on the shoulders his neighbors.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wee

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 44 Gun | 14 Stops working |
| 1 Mom's traditional output | 45 Dish for a cold day | 20 Nomads |
| 3 Green Bay worker | 49 Hale and hearty | 22 Move lumberingly |
| 15 Loaf of bread, etc., to Omar | 53 Bouquet material | 23 Turn over |
| 16 Miami bowl | 54 Made known | 24 Finales |
| 17 One who performs a task | 55 Kind of valve | 25 Men on a ship |
| 18 Roofers | 57 Sweet snacks | 29 Taunt |
| 19 Layers of skin | 62 Shed | 31 Foal's mother |
| 21 Winter covering | 63 Pothole fixers | 32 Month: Abbr. |
| 22 Freebooter | 64 Companion of change | 33 Spirits |
| 26 Finals | 65 Alienate | 34 Mullens spouse |
| 27 Nautical position | | 35 Desolate |
| 28 A bit open | | 36 Violent passion |
| 30 Exchange a coupon | | 38 Feels |
| 32 -- in one's bonnet | | 41 Cut of beef |
| 33 Fuel | | 43 Kind of salesman |
| 36 Torment | | 44 Sounds from a fold |
| 37 Give enjoyment | | 46 Corrugate |
| 39 Skin | | 47 Bridge card |
| 40 Newspaperman: Abbr. | | 48 Basket fiber |
| 41 Blow one's horn | | 50 Saltpetre |
| 42 Former African area | | 51 Bearers of nuts and fruits |
| | | 52 Piled |
| | | 56 Old name of Tokyo |
| | | 58 Miss Gardner |
| | | 59 Understanding |
| | | 60 Work unit |
| | | 61 Direction: Abbr. |

